The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5598. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FIRES.

Great Destruction of Property at Cape May.

A Large Portion of the Town in Ruins.

Two Hotels, the Post Office, and Twenty Stores Consumed.

A SCENE OF FEARFUL EXCITEMENT.

Burning of a Valuable Freight Depot at Quincy, Ill.

Cotton Mill Destroyed in Rhode Island—Serious Fires Elsewhere.

CAPE MAY.

Extent of the Fire—Excitement Among the Summer Visitors—The Losses and Insurance.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

A terrible fire has occurred at Cape May At 3 o'clock this morning the crowds of Summer residents in the several hotels were startled and terrified by the cry of fire and the sight of flames and smoke. The fire was discovered in the frame building on Washington-street, known as the "Japanese store," and occupied by P. P. BOYTON, pearl diver. The inflammable character of the building and its contents made certain the disaster at hand, for there was no means in the neighborhood to check the flames. So they spread with terrible rapidity, and in a few moments enwrapped the entire building, and leaped upon the Post Office adjoining. Almost in a moment this last was but a huge ball of fire, and as it shot out "forked tongues of flames," it was seen that the great United States Hotel near by was doomed. The guests hurriedly poured out in a great crowd, men, women and children, scarcely clothed, and unnerved by fright. Each person was burdened with such articles of personal property as he had been able to snatch up in the hurry and terror of the moment; men bore out trunks, and women and children struggled under unwieldy loads of clothing. But there was little time to save property, and hardly more than enough to make sure that no human being should be swallowed up in the hot fire. The great hotel, in a few moments, was like the Post Office, enveloped in flames, which cast its lurid light far out upon the ocean.

The town was now thoroughly aroused and alarmed. Every hotel, every house, every store was emptied of its inmates, who fled inland with such part of their portable property as they had been able to collect. Nor was the alarm groundless or the haste uncalled for. The flames spread with terrible rapidity. From the United States Hotel they swept along Washington-street so fast and so furiously that it was difficult, almost impossible, to note the order in which each successive victim was seized. Beginning at Washington-street the fire was stayed only by the sea, and east and west was bounded by Ocean-street and Jackson-street. Within this large area, comprising the heart and beauty of the pleasant town, were many stores, hotels, restaurants, villas and cottages. All were destroyed. Not a timber was left untouched, and of the life and comeliness of last night, there was nothing but ruin and desolation.

The following is the list of prominent buildings consumed, with the loss in each case:

The Post Office	$25,000
United States Hotel	90,000
American Row	25,000
Atlantic Hotel	60,000
Proskauer's Hotel	10,000
Barrett's saloon	10,000
R. Swain's house	3,000
Townsend, dry goods	5,000
Young's bakery	5,600
Rhol, trimmings	1,000
Boynton, trimmings	1,500
Ferris' cottage	3,000
O'Brien, millinery	2,000
Alexander, jewelry	2,500
Dillon, millinery	2,000
Smith, teas	1,000
Einaker's store	2,500
Loftus' saloon	2,000
Koenig's saloon	2,000
Stearns' store	5,000
Hafoal's drug store	4,000
Greenwood's store	5,000
Jackson's store	2,000
Gallagher's store	2,000
Atlantic Stables	2,000
Riogel's cottage	2,500
Mrs. Brittethal's house	3,500
Six stores (occupants not known)	6,000
Two vacant buildings	2,000
The Canary Bird Saloon	1,000
Total loss	$285,500

Besides the property destroyed, several other of the large hotels were in imminent danger, and were saved with great difficulty. The Columbia Hotel was especially fortunate, being left in the very midst of the flames comparatively uninjured, by means of the admirable protective arrangements of the house. The La Pierre House was saved by tearing up the carpets and spreading them wet upon the roof. The means of the town for contending with the conflagration were lamentably deficient; the fire department of the Congress Hall Hotel, which was early brought into use, was the most efficient instrument at hand. Early in the day a call was made upon Camden, N. J., for help, and three steam fire-engines were sent immediately by rail, but they only arrived in time to be of service in extinguishing the flames smouldering in the ruins, but no longer dangerous.

The inmates of the hotels, the residents of the town and others, lost heavily in apparel and personal property, which is not included in the tabular statement; these items will swell the grand total of the losses by this great disaster to at least $325,000. The details, as to insurances, have not been ascertained, but it is known that the United States Hotel was insured for $47,000. This great structure was sold only last week to Mr. CHARLES CONWAY, of Philadelphia, for $80,000. The insurance was in the following companies:

ON THE BUILDING.

Insurance Company of North America	$5,000
Imperial	5,000
Spring Garden	2,500
Phœnix, of Philadelphia	1,500
Reliance	2,500
Farmers' Mutual	2,500
Lancaster City	3,000
Commonwealth, New-York	3,500
Maryland	1,500
United States, Baltimore, Md	3,000
Harford, Baltimore, Md	2,500
Franklin, Baltimore, Md	2,500
Total	$35,000

ON THE FURNITURE.

Washington, Baltimore, Md	$2,500
Union, Baltimore, Md	1,500
Peabody, Baltimore, Md	3,000
Associated Firemen, Baltimore, Md	3,000
Potomac, Baltimore, Md	2,000
Total	$12,000

This great fire has paralyzed this place for the present at least, and it is doubtful whether it can recover its attractiveness before the next season.

There are many rumors current as to the origin of the fire that has brought all this ruin upon a flourishing community, but it is the general impression that it must have been the result of design; accordingly BOYTON, in whose store the fire began, has been arrested on a charge of arson. The exact nature of the proof, if any, against him does not yet appear, but people are hardly calm enough as yet to sift evidence or scrutinize motives.

The Cape May *Wave* says in an extra:

"Leaving our office we proceeded to the scene of the fire, and found the flames confined to the first floor of the building occupied by the pearl-diver, on Washington-street.

It contained the most inflammable material, such as paper kites, lacquer boxes, cotton goods, lanterns and other light material. A few men had assembled, and with any organization the fire could have been confined to the low two-story buildings. But without a leader each set to work to break in windows, knock down doors, and create a vent for the fire to reach the adjoining two-story building on the west, which was soon enveloped in flames.

By this time the hook and ladder truck was on the ground, but it was very poorly provided with axes or hooks to work with, and again, through misdirected energy, the Post Office building was broken open on the eastern side so as to provide a vent for the flames to reach the United States Hotel.

The Mayor, Hon. W. B. MILLER, was on the ground, and endeavored to the best of his ability to bring some sort of order out of the chaotic state of affairs; but the fire fiend had attained too much headway. Wet blankets had been thrown over the balconies of the States toward the Post Office building, but the heat was so intense that the vast building was soon enveloped in flames, and that magnificent structure was soon destroyed.

When the fire commenced very little wind was stirring, but soon a brisk wind started up toward the ocean. Although the wind blew in this direction, the intense heat soon carried off all the buildings on Washington-street as far as the Ocean, when the wide gap of that street and the heroic efforts of the *attachés* of La Pierre House and Mr. REIGEL arrested the spread of the flames in that direction.

FIRES ELSEWHERE.

Disastrous Fire in Quincy, Ill.—Railroad Depot and Freight Cars Burned—Loss Over $100,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The freight-house of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Quincy was destroyed by fire last night. The tracks on both sides of the freight-house were covered with freight cars, and about twenty of them were destroyed with their contents. Twenty other cars were more or less injured. A portion of the cars belonged to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, but the large majority to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The money and some of the valuable papers in the freight-house were secured, but the books and papers pertaining to the road from its organization were destroyed. The total loss will reach one hundred thousand dollars, the most of which will fall upon the railroad company, they being their own insurers.

Fire in Barberville, R. I.—Drowning Casualty.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—The cotton mill at Barberville, in the town of Hopkinton, R. I., owned by JOHN T. SHELDON & SON, was burned yesterday morning. The fire originated in the pickers' room. Loss $40,000; insured for $30,000—$2,500 in the United States, of Baltimore, and the rest in Providence companies.

MICHAEL MANNING was drowned at Woonsocket yesterday.

Disastrous Fire in Chestnut-Street, Philadelphia—Valuable Paintings Destroyed—A Fireman Killed by Falling Through a Skylight.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—About 7 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the large brownstown building in Chestnut-street, adjoining the Continental Hotel, occupied by EARLE's picture gallery and WANNAMAKER's clothing store. The loss is very heavy, a number of valuable paintings having been destroyed. One fireman was killed by falling through a skylight. The Continental Hotel was in danger for a time, but escaped uninjured.

Another Fire in Philadelphia—A Number of Horses Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—About 11 o'clock to-night fire destroyed a private club stable on Broad-street, below Coates, containing nearly forty valuable horses. Only one was rescued, and he was badly scorched. Several carriages were saved, but a large number were destroyed. The loss is $30,000.

Burning of a Hotel in East St. Louis—Two Men Burned to Death and Several Others Injured.

From the St. Louis Times, Aug. 28.

Yesterday morning, about 1:30, a fire was discovered in the National Hotel, and in a few moments the house was wrapped in flames, which communicated to the adjoining buildings, and two of them were burned to the ground. Everything in the hotel was destroyed, and to-day the charred remains of an unfortunate man, who perished in the flames, were found in the ruins. His name was THOMAS QUINLAN.

During the conflagration the excitement was intense. The shrieks of the terrified women and children were heart-rending. Many of the inmates leaped from the first, second and third-story windows to escape the flames. Mrs. MARGARET FITZPATRICK was burned about the body, and had her ankle broken. Mrs. MARY O'BRIEN jumped from the second-story window, followed by two men, who fell upon her, bruising her terribly. A man from Highland, Ill., had his leg broken. DAN. COFFEE was severely burned, and several others were slightly bruised or burned. The sufferers were kindly cared for by Mr. GILCHRIST and the ladies of the island. The ferryboat *Christy* was early at the scene, and a hose attached and her fire pump brought into requisition. The National was fully insured. Messrs. LOCKHEAD & Co.'s loss is about $1,000; partially insured. Since the above was written, we learn that still another man is missing.

The Fire in the Wilkes-Barre Coal Mine.

Correspondence of the Scranton Republican.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Monday, Aug. 30.

A visit to Pine Ridge to-day verified the telegram that the fire damp had taken fire from a blast. Fifty men and boys and sixteen mules, which were down the shaft at the time, were all taken out uninjured, although some of the men have since been quite sick from inhaling the gas and foul air. They saw no great cause for alarm in the shaft, and fought the fire for several hours in a vain endeavor to extinguish it. The blast which fired it was not in the coal, but in the rock next the coal, through which a tunnel was being cut, in the "second vein," or upper vein, as we believe it is called. The fire is still burning, and the steam and smoke that come from the mouth of the shaft are so hot that a person's hand cannot be held over it. A steam of water through a three-inch pipe is running into the shaft, brought from the pond whcih feeds Miner's Mill. The water usually pumped from the mine is also run in again at the mouth of the shaft. The most to fear is an explosion, which is likely to occur at any moment, and to act as a preventive carbonic acid gas is being made, which is to be forced into the shaft, after which, if it has the desired effect, that of putting out the fire, the mouth of the shaft will be entirely closed, and the mine filled with water (more will be brought through a six-inch pipe) to cool off the rocks and the mine throughout. That an explosion may not do any damage to the breaker that may be avoided, the boards have been torn from two sides, the carriage taken out, &c. It is thought that it will be two weeks, at least, before the shaft is again in working order.

The Monitors at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 27.

The five monitors, to which we alluded in our yesterday morning's edition, were ordered from Mound City, Ill., to this port. They were built up the river, or on the Ohio, and have never been down the Mississippi before. Their present names, as ordered by Ex-Secretary BORIE, are: *Tempest*, late *Yuma*; *Iris*, late *Shiloh*; *Fury*, late *Umphqua*; *Hecate*, late *Ettale*; *Harpy*, late *Klamathe*. The name of the *Yuma* has been restored by order of the Secretary of the Navy. They are under the command of Commander E. THOMPSON, who has the orders of what disposition to make of them. The Commander of this station has received no orders relating to them.

The *Tempest* is in charge of Lieutenant ELLIOT, and the *Iris* in charge of gunner RITTER, have arrived, and they are now laying near the iron-clad station, below Algiers. They are in a better state of preservation than are those which have been laying here since the close of the war. Their guns and ammunition are all on board, and their machinery in good order; but as yet there are no crews aboard They came down in charge of temporary crews, and still wear the old dirty lead color paint, adopted by the United States during the war.

WASHINGTON.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Committee—Refusal of Mr. Delano to Grant Their Requests—The Negotiations With Spain Regarding Cuba—The Cabinet Meeting—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Committee of New-York Bankers and Brokers, when here last week, applied to Commissioner DELANO for an order directing the United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York to discontinue the suits recently brought by him against certain bankers and brokers residing in Brooklyn, for the recovery of penalties incurred by reason of their refusal to make returns of their capital and deposits as required by law. They also urged the Commissioner to consent to allow the assessment and collection of these taxes and penalties to remain in abeyance until a test case, which they proposed to make up, could be carried through the several United States District, Circuit and Supreme Courts. After full consideration of the subject, Mr. DELANO has declined to accede to either of these requests, and has determined to proceed at once to the assessment and collection of the taxes, and to bring suits against the remainder of the parties in the Southern New-York District. About one hundred such suits are pending in Brooklyn, and it is thought that at least one thousand will be commenced in New-York. They are for penalties for the fifteen months next preceding the 1st of April last. In many of the cases it is complained that in making this application for licenses, the parties understated the amount of their capital for the purpose of defrauding the Government of a portion of the special tax due from them. The charge is a very serious one, rendering them liable to imprisonment as well as fine.

SPAIN, CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The dispatch which was copied in the TIMES this morning from the *Evening Post*, in reference to the basis of Minister SICKLES' instructions in the overtures to Spain for the settlement of the Cuban difficulty, is pronounced by Mr. LEMUS to be inaccurate and absurd. Mr. LEMUS is also the authority for the statement that our Government never proposed to assume any responsibility whatever for the faithful execution of whatever stipulations may be made between Spain and Cuba, and that all the offers of the United States were solely such as might be dictated by humanity and a friendly spirit toward both the contestants. The Secretary of State informed Mr. LEMUS this morning that he had not yet received any information from General SICKLES on the subject, and consequently could not say what course the United States would pursue. The main points of General SICKLES' overtures are that, in the event of the acknowledgment by Spain of the independence of Cuba, Cuba, on her part, will agree to make reasonable compensation to the mother country for the public buildings and property on the island belonging to the Spanish Government. The independence of the island was insisted on as a primary condition, without which no further negotiations would be entered on. The dispatch above alluded to says, also, that further overtures will be made, and goes on to give what purports to be their leading features. So far as these leading features are concerned, Mr. LEMUS says that far better and more satisfactory terms were offered the Cubans one month after the outbreak of hostilities, and that they were instantly rejected. Our Government has not yet received information that the overtures which General SICKLES is charged to make have been acted on, and has not consequently thought of making another proposition on the subject. The dispatch is also pronounced to be incorrect by the President and members of the Cabinet.

THE WHISKY TAX.

A tabular statement has been prepared at the Internal Revenue Office, which shows that the quantity of whisky, upon which tax was paid, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was 6,709,546 gallons; while for the year ending June 30, 1869, duty was paid on 61,381,620 gallons, with thirty-seven districts yet to be heard from.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS.

Treasurer SPINNER will in a few days address a circular letter to national banking institutions that have failed to comply with the law requiring them to make semi-annual returns of the taxable amount of circulating notes, deposits and capital, reminding them of the penalties for such neglect, and demanding the required statements forthwith, under pain of prosecution.

THE TENNESSEE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Commissioner DELANO stated to-day that no determination had yet been arrived at in reference to the proposition of Mr. STOKES to remove from office in Tennessee all the Federal officials who supported SENTER in the late election, and it is understood that the President will not sanction the removal of any faithful and efficient officer for this reason only.

PERSONAL.

Superintendent YOUNG, of Ohio, who was transferred a few days ago to Arkansas, arrived to-day, and, at an interview with Mr. DELANO this afternoon, asked that the charges against him be made public.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The President, accompanied by Secretary FISH and General PORTER, arrived here this morning in an early train from New-York, and proceeded to the residence of Secretary FISH, where he breakfasted, and then drove to the Executive Mansion. Quite a large number of office-seekers and visitors were in attendance shortly after 9 o'clock, and between that time and 11 o'clock several were received by the President in the library, where he transacts business, the repairs in the Executive office not yet being completed. Acting Secretary RICHARDSON and Commissioner DELANO had a long interview with him relative to various internal revenue appointments, and other matters requiring the President's attention. At noon the Cabinet convened, there being present Secretaries FISH, RAWLINS, ROBESON and COX, Postmaster-General CRESWELL, Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON and Assistant Attorney-General FIELD. The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock. Various matters of public importance formed the subjects of conversation, but no definite action was taken concerning them. Secretary FISH read a telegram received by him from Mr. BURLINGAME, denying the report that the Chinese Government has rejected the treaty with the United States.

THE GLASGOW CONSULSHIP.

The President and Secretary FISH will to-morrow have a conference on the Glasgow Consulship, when it is probable a successor to Colonel HAGGERTY will be appointed.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $425,781. The total receipts for the month are $15,015,446. The grand total for the current fiscal year is $38,602,456.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

There was receive from the Bank-note Printing Companies to-day, at the Treasury Department, $97,500 in fractional currency. Of this amount $30,000 was in ten cent notes, $11,250 in fifteen cent notes, $18,750 in twenty-five cent notes, and $37,500 in fifty cent notes.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following revenue appointments were made to-day: CROWLEY P. DRAKE, Assessor of Fifth Michigan District; WM. E. BARBER, Assessor of Seventh Pennsylvania District; R. J. CHESTNUTWOOD, Collector of Ninth Indiana District; GEORGE H. GORDON, Collector of Seventh Massachusetts District; MOSES D. STIRERS, Collector of Eleventh New-York District.

TELEGRAMS.

Honors to the Harvard Four in England.

Pleasant Speech of Mr. Charles Dickens.

Contradiction of the Sabine Mutiny Story.

DON CARLOS ABANDONS SPAIN.

Proceedings in the Susquehanna Railroad Case at Albany.

THE HARVARDS IN ENGLAND.

Complimentary Banquet at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham—A Distinguished Company Present—Speeches of Charles Dickens, Simmons, of the Harvards, Thomas Hughes and Others.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A grand *fête* was given at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, last evening, in honor of the Harvard and Oxford boat crews, by the London Rowing Club. Mr. LAYTON, the President of the Club, occupied the chair. All the members of the Harvard crew were present except Mr. LORING, but Mr. WILLAN alone represented the Oxford crew. There were also present one hundred and twenty invited guests, including CHARLES DICKENS, THOMAS HUGHES, EDMUND YATES, Captain ANDERSON and many other notables. Messrs. MOTLEY and MORAN were sent invitations, but were unable to attend. The rooms were tastefully decorated with the American and British flags, as well as those of the different boat clubs. After the dinner toasts were given to the Queen of England and the President of the United States, which were drank with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.

SPEECH OF CHARLES DICKENS.

CHARLES DICKENS, upon being introduced, was received with repeated rounds of applause. It was some minutes before he could speak. He playfully alluded to the fact of the Chairman's deputing him to propose the toast of the evening—"The Oxford and Harvard crews." [Cheers.] He said a remarkable and affecting volume was published at the time of his last visit to America. That volume contained the biographies of ninety-five of the Harvard students, who at one time or another bore arms in the service of their country. Nothing was more remarkable in these descendants of our forefathers than the invincible determination with which some of them fought against odds in the late war, and the dauntless spirit with which they sustained defeat. Who would say, after the contest of Friday, that Harvard was less true to herself in peace than in war? Who could fail to recognize in the boat's crew the leaven of her soldiers, and not feel that she has now a greater right than ever to be proud of her sons, and take them to her breast when they return with resounded acclamation? The Duke of WELLINGTON said there was only one thing worse than a great victory—a great defeat; but there was another sense in the use of the term "a great defeat." Such was the defeat of a handful of daring fellows who made a dash of thousands of miles in order to meet conquerors in their own domain—[cheers]—a defeat such as that which Harvard had sustained. [Cheers.] He regretted the absence of the Oxford men. He would not say much of them good or bad. If anything was to be said to their disparagement, it was that they won so often. He thought they could afford to lose in the event of another contest. He was sure he expressed his own feelings, the feelings of Oxford, and the feelings of Englishmen, when he bade the Harvards a cordial welcome, and wished them God-speed in their homeward journey. The victory might be Harvard's next time. Meanwhile he assured them of an enthusiastic welcome at home, which would find an echo in every corner of England. He concluded, amid great applause, with a toast complimentary to SIMMONS and WILLAN.

SPEECH OF MR. SIMMONS.

Mr. SIMMONS replied briefly. He expressed his warmest thanks for the cordiality and hospitality extended the Harvard crew. While recognizing their defeat, he hoped the next crew, or the same crew, if they came over again would find in that defeat their success. They had been benefited by the experience. Looking to the crew by which they were defeated he had no reason to be ashamed.

SPEECH OF MR. WILLAN.

Mr. WILLAN, on the part of the Oxfords, regretted the unavoidable absence of the remainder of the crew. With respect to the race, as an old hand, he said it had not been won easily. It was the best race he ever rowed.

REMARKS OF "TOM BROWN."

THOMAS HUGHES then toasted the London Club. He referred to his own experiences and the glories of the English Universities. He asserted that Harvard University, in producing JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, RALPH WALDO EMERSON and LOUIS AGASSIZ, had reason to pride itself. Future generations would regard some of the Harvards with the veneration given to our HAMPDENS and others in past generations.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Mr. PLAYFORD proposed the toast, "Our Visitors." He regretted that the Harvards had not used a coach. No crew could attain perfection without a coach. He urged them to use one in their future training.

After the toast to the London Club, Mr. RICE proposed to the Harvards only to give cheers, on account of the courtesy and kindness shown by the Club They were given amid great applause.

At the conclusion there was a grand display of fireworks in honor of the occasion.

SPAIN.

Don Carlos Leaves for England—His Cause Abandoned to Future Chances.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Don CARLOS has embarked at Guipuscoa for England. He has abandoned for the present the attempt to provoke a rising in Spain, and will wait for a more favorable opportunity.

FRANCE.

The Sabine Mutiny Denied by the American Legation—Illness of the Empress—Revolutionary Manifesto.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A note from the American Legation contradicts the report which prevailed here on Sunday, that a dangerous conspiracy had been discovered on board the frigate *Sabine*, and announces the story utterly without foundation.

A dispatch from Ajaccio announces that the Empress is indisposed, and the Prince Imperial will assist alone at the festivities there in honor of NAPOLEON.

The French journals have received copies of a manifesto inciting insurrection, and signed "President de Comite—Brutus."

The Empress to Return to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Empress EUGENIE will remain at Ajaccio a day or two. She will return to Paris some time between the 3d and the 9th of September.

The Health of Napoleon Improving.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Emperor was at work yesterday with M. FORCADE DE LA ROUGUETTE The *Public* says the Emperor will give audiences to visitors to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Weather and the Crops—Certainty of a Large Harvest.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The brilliancy and power of the sun for the past week has been highly favorable to the crops in the British isles, and a large harvest is now certain. [Nowhere in Europe has there been such a falling off in the price of cereals as in England; and unless greater encouragement is given, it will be found that foreign imports will be on a much smaller scale after the subsidence of the effects of the late rise.

The Harvard-Oxford Race—Further Comments of the Press.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Standard* has the following criticism on the late boat race: "The rowing of the Harvards was rather injudicious; it was too fast to last. The want of a good recovery left them tucked up over their oars at the end of the stroke. They reached out well and rowed with straight backs and arms; but there was no work in their stroke. Though the Oxonians were heavier, it does not follow that weight brought them in first; it was rather their style. In the long run, style is sure to win when strength is equal."

Messrs. LORING, FAY and BLAIKIE, of the Harvard Club, Mr. ELLIOTT, their boat-builder, and Mr. TICKNOR, return to New-York on the steamer *City of Antwerp*, which sails to-morrow.

CHINA.

The Burlingame Treaties and the Government.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The newspapers of this city assert that Mr. BURLINGAME has received a dispatch from the Chinese Government expressing its cordial recognition of the treaties he has concluded with America and the different European Powers.

PARAGUAY.

Pacification of the Country Doubtful—Lopez Holding Strong Positions in the Mountains.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The *Journal Officiel* has intelligence from Asuncion that the installation of the Provisional Government there meets with many obstacles, which render doubtful the practicability of the measures resorted to by the Allies for the pacification of the country. President LOPEZ holds positions of great strength in the mountains, and the want of provisions compels the Allied army to remain inactive.

TURKEY.

Concentration of Troops at Beicos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—Turkish troops have been concentrated in the vicinity of Constantinople for a review in honor of the Empress EUGENIE. Thirty thousand men have gone into camp at Beicos, eight miles from Scutari.

Preparations by Ismail Pasha for His Journey to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—ISMAIL PASHA has begun his preparations for the voyage to this city.

CUBA.

Comments on the Reported Action of the United States.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—The Havana journals give no credit to the reports that the United States Government has made propositions to Spain for the separation of Cuba from the mother country, and they declare that if any such proposals have been made they can have but one possible result—refusal.

PACIFIC COAST.

Affairs in Western Mexico—Indian Depredations in Sonora—Arrival of Mr. Seward in Portland, Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Mazatlan, Mexico, advices to Aug. 20 have been received. Political affairs in Northwestern Mexico are quiet.

LOZADO refuses to assist PLACIDO VEGA with men or arms.

The Governor of Durango declares that he will oppose with all his power the formation of an independent Republic. The rainy season has commenced in Sinaloa. There had been a severe water spout, inundations in every direction were increasing, and general misery prevailed. The regular conducta from Guadalajara to Colima has been suspended, the roads being impassable.

The Apaches are committing terrible depredations in Sonora. They attack transports, farms and villages, killing men and carrying women and children into captivity. The National Guards are a failure, and are unable to afford protection against the savages.

The banks and insurance offices will be closed to-morrow, and business generally will be suspended, on account of the election.

Vice-President COLFAX has returned from Yosemite, Mrs. COLFAX's health having improved.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD reached Portland, Oregon, yesterday, and was received by the municipal authorities. The people turned out *en masse*. Mr. SEWARD appears enthusiastic in regard to the future of Alaska. Rains continue in Oregon, and the loss of grain in the State is large.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

The Case Before the Supreme Court—Motion to Vacate Appointment of Receiver and to Dissolve Injunction—Decision Reserved Until the Next Special Term.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Judge HOGEBOOM held a special term of the Supreme Court to-day to hear motions relative to the Receivership of the Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. HALE, of counsel for the Ramsey interest, asked for a postponement till to-morrow, owing to the illness of Judge ALLEN, who was to argue the motions on the part of the Railroad Company.

Mr. FIELD objected, saying that they were unable to find the books of the Company, though he understood they had been kept at the residence of one of the opposing counsel. It was of the greatest consequence to them that these books should be produced so that they might be examined to ascertain who were legal stockholders of the road.

Mr. SMITH replied, admitting that the books were temporarily at his residence, but said they were in the custody of the officers of the road entitled to hold them.

Mr. FIELD moved to vacate the order of Judge PECKHAM appointing Mr. PRUYN Receiver, and also to dissolve the injunction issued by Judge PECKHAM to restrain FISK and COURTER from acting as Receivers. The injunctions issued by Judge BARNARD and Judge PECKHAM respectively, were then read, and the Court remarked that they were both pretty broad and covered a good deal of ground.

After listening to arguments *pro* and *con*, the Court said the question involved in these cases required much consideration, and he did not feel as though he would be able to render a decision in two or three days. He therefore thought no harm could result if the case should go over until the next Special Term, when all the questions involved could be fairly discussed. He would, however, dissolve that portion of Judge PECKHAM's injunction which restrained the defendants from instituting proceedings for the recovery of the books of the Company, and allow the residue to remain in full force until the next Special Term. He then issued such order.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Departure from Charlottetown and Arrival at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—Prince ARTHUR left Charlottetown in the gunboat *Dart* at 5 o'clock this morning, and arrived at Pictou, by special train, at 2 o'clock. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants along the line. At New-Glasgow the Prince was presented with an address of welcome, and also at Truro, at which place he took a short drive around the town. He arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock this evening, and was received by the authorities, who also presented him with an address of welcome, and by the inhabitants with very enthusiastic cheering. In the evening an immense ball was tendered the garrison in honor of the Prince. The decorations of the ball-room were splendid, and 400 couples took part in the dance. The whole affair was elegant.

BOSTON.

Fatal Gas Explosion—The Careless Druggist.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The gas in an empty oil tank on a freight train of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at Newton, exploded last night, causing the death of SAMUEL PRESTON, the conductor, by burning. A brakeman was slightly burned. The car was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished by the Newton fire engines.

W. J. SAVILLE, the apothecary's clerk, who sold laudanum for rhubarb, causing the death of Mrs. NORTON, has been admitted to bail in $2,000, to answer the charge of manslaughter.

THOMAS D. HINES, who recently robbed Messrs. LORING & SEARLES, of Braintree, of $1,000 worth of shoe stock, and escaped from the lockup, has been arrested in Derby, Vt.

CANADA.

Strike of Ship Laborers at Quebec—Military Called Out to Preserve Order.

QUEBEC, Aug. 31.—The ship laborers of this port are on a strike and the trade of the port is at almost a standstill. Yesterday the Laborers' Society, numbering 3,700 persons, marched in procession through the streets, and their conduct was so disorderly that the military was called out to prevent a riot. The Mayor and several prominent citizens were very roughly handled.

Bishop OXENDEN, Metropolitan of Canada, arrived on the steamship *Nestorian*. Archbishop KENDRICK, of St. Louis, is now here on his way to Rome. He preached to a large congregation at St. Patrick's yesterday.

THE WEST.

Destruction of a Railroad Bridge—Indian Troubles in New-Mexico—Rumors that the Erie is to Buy Another Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Senator TRUMBULL reached Omaha yesterday from his California and Montana trip. He leaves for home to-day.

A bridge on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, near Newton, Iowa, was washed away yesterday, and an engine and seven freight cars plunged through the opening. The engineer, fireman and one brakeman were killed.

A rumor is current at St. Joseph that the Erie Company had purchased a majority of the stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Indian difficulties still prevail in New-Mexico. Trains are frequently attacked, and much stock is being run off.

Railroad Accidents in the West.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 31.—A freight train from Louisville for this place, through the negligence of a workman on the road, ran off the track, near Brownsville, this morning, smashing several cars and fatally injuring the fireman and engineer.

A passenger train from Chattanooga, for this place, ran through a bridge near Courtland, Ala., yesterday morning, demolishing the engine, baggage and smoking cars. Fortunately, no one was in the smoking car at the time of the accident. No one was injured.

Railroad Convention in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—A largely-attended Convention was held at Springfield, Mo., on the 25th inst., to consider the project of building a railroad from Kansas City, Mo., to Memphis, Tenn. Most of the counties along the line of the proposed road were represented, and much interest was manifested. A resolution was adopted setting forth the importance of the road. A temporary organization was effected, and a Board of Directors elected, with Colonel J. M. RICHARDSON as Secretary.

Release of a Canadian Fugitive—His Subsequent Rearrest and Escape.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31.—CHAS. M. RUSSELL, who was arrested here, on Saturday last, for committing burglary and arson in Aurora, C. W., was this morning brought before Judge FULLER, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged. He was immediately rearrested on a warrant issued by the Police Magistrate of this city, and while awaiting transportation to the Police Station made his escape.

Meeting of the American Spiritual Association at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—The annual gathering of the American Spiritual Association took place at Kremlin Hall, in this city, to-day. About 200 delegates were present, representing associations from Massachusetts, New-York, Vermont, New-Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kansas. After the transaction of routine business the Convention adjourned until to-morrow. The session will probably occupy three days.

Personal Rencontre at Meriden.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—L. G. RIGGS, editor of the Meriden *Recorder*, was assaulted this morning on the street, at that place, by WILBUR F. PARKER, son of Ex-Mayor CHARLES PARKER, in consequence of the publication of an article reflecting upon him. Mr. RIGGS was struck over the head with the heavy end of a horsewhip, knocked down and considerably bruised.

Fatal Railroad Accident near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Hudson special, bound north, to-night, struck a man, horse and cart at Mallory's Crossing, south of here. The man, whose name has not been ascertained, is probably fatally injured. The horse was thrown as high as the smoke-stack of the engine and into the river, and the cart was demolished.

The Scranton Miners Vote to Resume Work—Dispersion of the Interfering Miners.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 31.—The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day voted by 441 to 221 to immediately resume work. The strong demonstration of the citizens yesterday had the best effect. The interfering miners have mostly gone away, and there is every prospect of a full resumption of mining with but little delay.

Arrival of General Sherman at Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 31.—General W. T. SHERMAN and daughter arrived here this noon per steamer *Katahdin*. A large concourse of citizens, with the Bangor Cornet Band, escorted the General to the Bangor House. He dines with Senator HAMLIN, and goes to Augusta to-morrow.

Conviction of a Murderer.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 31.—JOHN FIELDS, who has been on trial here for five days, and who has twice attempted suicide and once broke from the Sheriff in the street, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Movements of Mr. Peabody—Condition of His Health.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 31.—GEORGE PEABODY left this city at 1:40 P. M. to-day for Philadelphia. His health is somewhat improved, but he is very feeble. He was the guest of J. W. GARRETT last night.

Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The Democratic Central Committee to-day selected Syracuse as the place, and Sept. 22, as the time for holding the State Convention.

THE NORTH POLE.

The Bradford-Hayes Exploring Expedition—Letter from Captain Bartlett.

The St. John's, Newfoundland, *Telegraph*, of Aug. 18, says it has been handed the following interesting letter from Captain BARTLETT, of the steamship *Panther*. This vessel, it will be remembered, was hired by Mr. WM. BRADFORD, an American artist, to convey himself and friends on a scientific expedition to the Arctic regions, and sailed from St. John's on the 3d of July. It is gratifying to learn that the progress made has been, so far, favorable, that there was good reason to hope that the voyage would prove a great success.

INUIT, GREENLAND, July 26, 1869.

Robert Grieve, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We arrived here this A. M., just in time to catch an American vessel loaded with creolite for Philadelphia, so I embrace the opportunity of letting you know where we are.

We arrived on the coast last Saturday fortnight, after a tedious passage, having to steam nearly all the way; we anchored at Cape Desolation, remained there four days, sailed to Julianshaab, stayed there four days, during which time the party visited the ruins at Kakartok, then went to Karsemuit and up to the Glacier, remained there until yesterday, and arrived here this morning.

Mr. BRADFORD and Mr. HAYES are very much pleased with what they saw in those places. I believe they obtained enough to insure the success of the expedition. We are not to call at any other ports in South Greenland, and I am very glad we have got through with those places now, instead of the Fall. We have seen no field ice as yet, but plenty of bergs. There is every reason to suppose that the season is a very fine one. The people here say they never seen so little ice. We sail to-morrow for Upernivik, and, if the ice is clear through Melville Bay, across to Beechy Island, and take Disco coming down. We have about 350 tons coal on board now, and we can get plenty here coming down if we should want it. I expect to get back about the 10th of October. We have to touch at two or three places on the Labrador. Ship and crew all well.

Another Letter from the Expedition.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 30.

We make the following extracts from a letter written by one of the Bradford-Hayes Arctic Expedition, at Ivigtat, Greenland, July 26:

"We arrived in this place this morning, and were very glad to find a brig loading for the States. There is a mine here where they get creolite, belonging to the Danish Government, and worked by a New-York Company. I have just been down in the mine, and got some of the creolite and some of the quartz. There is copper, lead and iron in the quartz, and they say silver also. If pleasant to-morrow I shall make a view of it. Then we start for Melville Bay, and from thence to Smith's Sound, if we can get there. We are having a tiptop time. I have made a picture of an ancient church 900 years old, built by the Northmen. Dr. HAYES says that they went from here to Newport and built that old mill there. I wish you were here to see a glacier and witness an iceberg break off, 150 feet out of the water. Thirty-five of us went on top of one yesterday and carried our cooking and photographing utensils. We walked about five miles; you can guess it was hard traveling. Where we eat our dinner the ice was 1,500 feet deep. You could see nothing but ice for miles. I suppose you are melting with July heat, and I am writing by a good fire. I went on deck and was very glad to put on my overcoat, but some days it is very warm and I work in my shirt-sleeves all the time. I shall be glad when we get back, for all you can see up here is ice, ice, ice. But I will show friends what ice is when I get home, which will be before November."

A Citizen of San Francisco Kidnapped and Sent on a Long Voyage.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 23.

On Saturday last the *Bulletin* contained a statement of the arrest of certain parties here who were charged with having kidnapped a man named CAHILL on board a ship in the harbor and sent him to sea. CAHILL, the man who is said to have been kidnapped, makes the following statement: About the first of last April he was at some point under the influence of liquor, and meeting a couple of men whom he knew well, they asked him to take a drink with them. He did so, and, drinking several times, they went into a shipping office, where they remained a few minutes, and on coming out the men told him he had shipped for a voyage on the *Garibaldi*. He regarded it as a mere joke, and reminded them that they knew very well he was no sailor. They said they knew nothing of the sort, and that he had shipped. He then thought they were in earnest and tried to escape, but a crowd of their friends surrounded him, and when he called for help they drowned his cries by shouts of laughter. He was bustled along to a boat-landing, where two men caught him by the legs and pulled him into the boat, and he was rowed out to the *Garibaldi* by the two men—JAMES BROWN and C. J. WILSON—who wore a special officer's star at the time, and who had been appointed watchman, Chief CROWLEY refusing, however, to sign his warrant.

As soon as CAHILL was on the deck and was presented to the mate, he told that officer that he was no seaman; that he had been brought on board by force, and desired to be sent back. The mate told him that was the old story of men when they had been paid their advance, and he did not believe it. CAHILL denied that he had received any advance or that he had shipped. He appealed to WILSON to say that he knew him, that he had a family in this city, was no seaman and had been brought on board by force. WILSON told him, he says, that he would do all he could for him, and CAHILL asked him to write for him and take to his wife a letter, telling her where he was and his condition at the time. WILSON wrote the letter and CAHILL paid him seventy-five cents to deliver it to his wife. But she says she never received it. WILSON then went away, and CAHILL was kept a close prisoner on the ship three days. Each day he saw the officer, WILSON, but nothing was done for him, and the vessel sailed away with the unfortunate man on board, none of his friends knowing where he was.

As when last seen by any of them he was under the influence of liquor, it was supposed that he had fallen off one of the piers and was drowned. His body was searched for, and guns fired in hopes of raising it out of the depths, but neither the watchman WILSON nor the man BROWN thought proper to tell the friends of CAHILL and his family that he had been taken out to sea and was not drowned.

The mate, when the ship was under way, ordered CAHILL to duty, but he knew nothing about navigation. When ordered to go aloft he refused, and in consequence was terribly beaten and kicked, and finally hauled aloft by a single line fastened to his body under his arms. He was then left dangling between earth and Heaven a considerable length of time; but when released he could not perform duty, and so during the entire voyage to Callao he was abused and maltreated by the mate. When the vessel reached Callao he managed to escape, and walked to Lima. He had only half a dollar with him, but at Lima he found work for a few days, and got money sufficient to enable him to reach the coast again. He obtained passage to Panama, and there laid his case before our Consul, Mr. CORWIN—as it had been represented by Chief CROWLEY to our Consul at Callao, who paid no attention to the letter from the Chief. Mr. CORWIN received CAHILL kindly, and assisted him in obtaining permission from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to work his passage back to this port. He has arrived just in time to see his wife—who was overcome with the idea that he was dead—sinking slowly but surely into the grave. BROWN and WILSON are under arrest, but from the course which cases of this kind have taken in this city, there can be little hope that the outrageous practice of man-stealing will be checked till it shall have grown still more formidable.

Official Changes Demanded in Tennessee.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1869.

In spite of all denials, STOKES of Tennessee is urging the general removal of Senter office-holders in his State. He has filed a list in the Post Office, and has one for the Treasury, which he hopes to have acted upon during this week. GERSHOM is recommended in place of HOPKINS, for Postmaster of Nashville. The plans of the Stokes men are all regarded as of the most extreme character by those officials here to whom they have been submitted. They involve the eventual recognition of STOKES and his Legislature as the choice of the legal voters of Tennessee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE SEASONS IN EUROPEAN VINEYARDS. By WILLIAM J. FLAGG. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.)

Our author in setting out makes a reflection—which may be said to have also the air of an insinuation—that he writes because he has something to say; and certainly his book vindicates the boast handsomely enough. Like all clever men he makes a discovery and has a theory; for having gone in light-hearted pilgrimage through the vine-growing countries of Christendom—followed by sea and land the San Greal of the "Good Vinland," so to speak—he comes back with the very thing—with the *Souche*-vine for his native land of America;—perhaps, who knows? the very *enragatt* or *folle blanche* which BRENNUS in the lyric legend brings home with him from Italy and plants for the first time in Transalpine Gaul with the steel butt of his lance—

To his stout Gauls said Brennus the Bold:
Let us blazon one triumph of mine;
I have brought my best trophy from Tibur, behold,
'Tis a wonderful root of the vine!
Oh! the vine, the gay vine,
Let it ever entwine
The bright arts and glory; and love the divine!

It was at St. Genes, near Bordeaux, that Mr. FLAGG first saw the little shrubby, scrubby trees standing on their own legs and holding on to nothing:

"'What is that?' I exclaimed, with no little astonishment, as, turning away from the trellis where vines were so tenderly upheld, we entered on a field where there was never a bit of trellis nor stake at all, nor peg to tie to, nor tree to hang upon, but where each individual plant, alone and self-sustaining, scorning all support—its arms embracing nothing, its tendrils twining nothing—stood on its own bottom, and held up its own top, like a strong-minded woman planted on her rights!

It was a field of the variety known as '*la folle blanche*,' (the crazy vine,) vulgarly called '*enragatt*,' growing '*en souche basse*,' which may be translated by stump or stool, *souche* meaning literally '*stock*.'

I paused long in presence of this abrupt commentary on all our learned talk about different kinds of trellis and modes of training to them, and did not move on till I had learned something about training '*en souche*' and '*la folle blanche*.'"

He says that when a workman drew apart the branches of one of these small trees there was seen a profusion of full-sized white grapes, all hanging round the head, on a trunk ten inches high and five inches thick! The man said it was a perfect "fountain of wine." Mr. P——, the proprietor, offered Mr. FLAGG some cuttings which he at first declined, but afterward accepted. The greater part of them took good root on the banks of the Ohio, and are now in a flourishing condition.

But our author examines more than the *souches*—everything in fact connected with wine—its growth and manufacture—a subject which will presently be a very important one in this country—and his descriptions of things are among the best and liveliest, as well as the most instructive in their way, that we have seen. He has a vinous and jocular way with him that is very attractive. He is a devout believer in good wine, and loves it. BONIFACE in the play never loved his *Anno Domini* better, or praised it with more unction than we find in Mr. FLAGG's commendations of his civilizing beverage. He sees a vine-dressing crowd of people of both sexes on board a little steamer on the Garronne, and in their cheerful ways and courteous and respectful manners he finds the natural result of their native drink. He says:

"French theorists have claimed, be it known, that although a select class of English or Russians may, by mere dint of high breeding, become civilized and refined, yet the masses of their fellow-countrymen, as well as of all peoples who are without wine, must forever remain barbarians. If there be anything in this theory, I would prayerfully entreat the Genius of Civilization, or the Spirit of the Age, or god Bacchus, to take up bodily the whole American people, men, women and children, youths and misses—especially the youths and misses—and plunge us all up to the lips in a sea of the proper liquid, therein to soak and thereof to swallow, until politeness shall penetrate all our joints and muscles, and refinement enter into the texture of our bones."

Passing from Medoc through Languedoc,—which few travelers go through without setting forth its literary etymology, and, it may be added, always blundering,—our author follows suit in this particular, and so comes to Beaune, in the Burgundy district, where he drinks a bottle of burgundy; and drinks no more, and never will again while he lives, for a reason which appears on a succeeding page, in which the churning of the mash in the wine-vats is described as follows:

"This consists in stirring up the whole mass from bottom to top. It is done twice during the process of fermentation. It needs a good one hour's hard work each time. It is done by men. It takes four men to do it well. They all strip naked—naked as Adam when he was good—and then they go in—into the wine-vat—chin-deep they go in, and there, with feet and hands, fingers and toes, turn over, stir about, and mix the liquid that was getting clear with the pomace that was depositing itself, and

'Make the gruel thick and slab,
And like a hell-broth boil and bubble.'

The nice, sweet Bordelais man only puts his foot in it, but the Burgundian goes the whole figure.

It is done to give the wine a full body."

On the differing characters of wines Mr. FLAGG quotes Dr. GUYOT, physician and wine-grower, who says that white wines are diffusive stimulants, acting rapidly and escaping as rapidly by the excreting organs of the skin; while red wines, having more tannin, are tonic, and prolong the stimulation of the nerves, muscles and digestive organs in a perstringent and concentrated way. This last is recommended as a good wine for all Southern peoples who live relaxed by their climate, while Northern men are in more need of something to quicken and stimulate them. Professor BABRIUS, of Bordeaux, is also quoted, who sets forth the unfavorable influences of tea and coffee, and asserts the great superiority of wine, both in a moral and physical sense. Our author, who always advocates the use of red wine in preference to white, points the moral for our own peculiar latitudes:

"The American people is in want of a drink. A nation has transplanted itself, but not its vines, from one hemisphere to another, and is thirsty. It is as important what we drink should be adapted to our climate, our temperament and institutions, as it is we should hold correct opinions on this, that and the other subject. In fine, the liquor to mix daily in our blood, to act on our nerves, nourish our tissues, and qualify the vitality of every part of us, will control our destiny as much, at least, as what we learn in schools, read in newspapers, or hear from pulpits.

What shall we drink?

It will not answer in these days, with the deplorable results we have before us of the evils of water-drinking on one hand, and the evils of spirit-drinking on the other, to point to the springs and brooks, rivers and lakes, saying, 'Share with the frogs and fishes, and four-footed beasts, the abundant washings of the earth's surface; there is enough for all.'"

Mr. FLAGG goes on to contend that, living in a dry climate, under very exciting and exhausting conditions of life, we need the wine-drinking habit, and must raise red wine, which, he says, can be done as easily and cheaply as in Burgundy, where it can be had of good quality, for four, five and six cents a bottle.

Coming to Paris and the great "Exposition," our author discusses the chemical production of wines attempted by CHAPTAL and carried out by GALL of Germany, PETIOT of Paris, HAUSSMAN of Missouri, and others. But he will have none of that *Frankenstein* work, where the elements are put together without the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. He says:

"Spirits and water, whether in form called cocktail, julep, or punch, are, in this respect, just like Dr. GALL's brandied wines. If, by reason of the earlier decomposition of their alcohol and its too sudden and necessarily unbalanced action on the organs, juleps, cocktails and punches are hurtful to health, happiness and morals—if their tendency is to breed in the nervous system a disease called the drunkard's thirst, which true wine rarely does, then GALL's wines, holding eight per cent. of added alcohol, are, for the same cause and in the same measure, injurious to health, happiness and morals, and equally productive of the drunkard's thirst."

But he has one comfort:

"Fortunately, sugar costs nothing. HUSSMAN estimates the expense of making Gallized wine at sixty cents a gallon; a good deal more, strange to say, than he does the outlay for growing real wine the natural way. In the south of France Gallization is never dreamed of, for they grow their alcohol cheaper on the vine than they could brew it from sugar of any kind. And when our countrymen shall learn to produce good, pure, wholesome wines at a cost of ten cents the gallon, there will be no need for my writing homilies at this prosy length upon the virtues of purity and truth."

From the "Exposition," our vine-dresser proceeds to Rheims and the Rhinegan—*Am Rhein! Am Rhein!*—and here he visits the Schloss Johannisberg, where he has the honor of sitting in the wine-cellar with the Princess METTERNICH and her friends and drinking from "green hock glasses of good capacity;" after which he quotes poetry, uses interjections, and is carried back to his hotel in the peculiar frame of mind indicated by the following style of language:

"Accordingly, as I drove down hill, the working of the spell that lay in the kiss upon my lips the cellar's bride gave glorified all the wide Rhineland, already glorious with the sunset, giving to the waters a brighter sparkle, and deepening the purple of the shadowy hills. By the same power, every event since the morning came over the mind again and again, with repeated titillations of memory's chord, multiplying that one delightful day into many. I was contented with all things and all events, for all had treated me well. The river and the hills had pleased me; the air and skies had been amiable; the people I had met had been polite and kind; and I realized most vividly—what was true most really—that the heavens were good, and the earth was good, and the fruits of it passing description—that this was the best possible of worlds, and the queen of its queens the Princess METTERNICH."

It is a far gone manner of expression, certainly; but full of equanimity and the best kind of feeling.

We next come to the Swiss vineyards, and so on to Vienna, where our author rather laughs at the beer, as tending to make people muddled and metaphysical, and learns the interesting way of manufacturing that noble drink of Hungary, the wine of Tokay; after which we are carried to Italy, and so round to Nice, Montpellier and Cette, in the South of France. We have next the famous short essay of M. MARES on the "sulphur cure" of diseased vines—a very valuable addition to the vine-growers' literature; and then we come round again to the stock-subject of the book—the dwarfy little trees that prove to be so much better than their looks and are perfect fountains of wine. A very interesting chapter is devoted to the cutting, planting and general management of these *souches*—or *switches* as they will probably be called in America—and we have a number of engravings of them—stumpy little things, some of them like hat-racks and others like birds' claws, pulled open by the sinews. As regards the probable growth of these in America Mr. FLAGG says there is no doubt about them in California; they grow very well in that climate. He particularly recommends them to gentlemen in our Southern States where they should be cultivated after the modes in the south of France. The *folle blanche*, he says, does very well in colder climates than that of Lake Erie shore, and in damper places than any on our Atlantic seaboard; while other vine-plants flourishing in Languedoc would find as warm and genial a home on the banks of the Ohio.

Our author having given in his book such a very encouraging account of these beneficent "wine-fountains," and advocated short pruning, drainage, growing vines on plains rather than on hills, together with the successful sulphur cure, and the use of the red wines, in preference, winds up his georgics with the following exhortation:

"I conclude with a few words of advice to such of my countrymen as can command a half acre of ground for vine-growing. Drain it well and keep it only moderately rich. Plant Norton's Seedling or Ives', and train them on the low souche system, following closely its simple precepts, except where your own judgment modifies them. Gather the grapes before they get too ripe, crush them after steming, and let the must complete its fermentation before being drawn off the skins, so that your wine shall be thoroughly red. Drink that wine—you, and your wife, and little ones; drink it for breakfast, drink it for dinner, drink it for supper; drink it, in short, whenever you are dry, or wet, or cold, or tired. Drink your own wine, and not another's. It will cost less than the sugar you now mix in your tea or coffee. It will reduce your grocer's bill, and nearly abolish your doctor's. It will give you healthy children, and not only purify their blood, but mend their manners also, BABRIUS says. Your wife will gradually reform her ice-water drinking, abandon her dyspepsia, take flesh upon her bones, be seen to smile often and sometimes laugh, and glow with the warmth of health and love. You, on your part, will gradually become less uneasy, and more fond of amusement than excitement; will grow more plump, but have better strength to carry your flesh. Thus can you obtain in abundance a purer drink than water, a cheaper drink than sugared water, and a healthier one than any. Thus may you bring tranquillity and cheerfulness beneath your roof-tree, and contentment and affection to your fireside—live a merry life, and

'Die a good old man.'"

MALBONE: AN OLDPORT ROMANCE. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

The word-picturings, vivacities and felicities of this book are very pleasant to read, and the portraits of the young ladies are very charming. We fall perforce in love with the gracious and happy-hearted brunette, Kate, and never wish to stray till Hope is led forward in her own style of womanly beauty, so Saxon fair in its wealth of golden hair coiling to her knees, her perfect profile, and "the peculiarly noble carriage of the shoulders."—

"Thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair,
That was thy delightful measure."

Beyond this no reasonable person would wish to go. And yet, there is a third Grace—the wild, sweet Emilia of the gypsy complexion and the violet eyes, the silken wavelets of the dark chestnut hair, and the eyebrows arching caressingly over the beautiful eyes and their eyelashes, "unnecessarily long, as Aunt Jane pronounced them; while Kate had to admit that they did, indeed, give Emilia an over-dressed look at breakfast;" the result being that the reader grows confused and the "butterfly beauty," with the dark sorrow of her eyes comes very near winning his homage from the other two. But they are only pictures, after all; pictures not actors. There is no story—at least nothing that looks like one. There are conversations,—brilliant exercises of easy quaintness or happy expression; but there is no natural life in those well-spoken figures, who, or which, disappoint us in more ways than one. Our author presents us with the most gracious and well-made up characters, and then makes them do spasmodic and theatrical things which are not pleasant, somehow. Philip Malbone—whose name is rather a suitable one, and expressive of his nature—comes in as a brave and gentle paragon of men, and then acts like any common weakling of the Rousseau school of heroes. Hope, too, shocks us. We could bear with her virtuous and healthy perfection as a school-teacher, and her love of walking exercise; but when she presents herself in a bathing dress, shows "her stately waist that might have belonged to a Greek goddess or *some* queen of the Nibelungen Lied," and goes in to swim! She actually does swim out to sea, with Harry and Jenny; is run over by a steamer and dragged into a boat "with several wet gentlemen about her." This is hard to get over. Hope gets over it; but the reader does *not*. Then there is the romantic and pensive "butterfly beauty" who marries herself so easily to that numskull old widower who made money by railways, and does feeble and wretched things to the end, when she is drowned in a storm and shipwreck, of three or four pages, off the coast of Oldport. After this we have no heart to criticise the handsome and fashionable Blanche Ingleside, who tilts back her chair against the wall, smokes a cigarette, calls for a bottle of champagne, drinks a glass of it, and cries, "Talbot, my boy, just in time. Fill your glass; *Stosst an!*" On the whole, we do not believe there ever were any such people, even in New-England. It is all a work of imagination, with very little of the actual reality of common life; it is "of imagination all compact." And in this, after all, a certain merit is discoverable. Works of imagination are certainly held in highest esteem; and it may be fairly argued that the best kind of imagination is that which stands furthest off from the actual order and style of society about us. Looking at the thing in this way, we fear we have been too hasty in what we have said about the book before us. Imagination should not be tested by the rules of a prosaic and every-day reality. Fancy is not a photograph. Pegasus is not a cart horse. If we had to write this notice over again, we might make it something different. The reader is accordingly requested not to mind it; but get the book and read it for himself or herself. Its quality of imagination may best recommend it to the favor of all young and fanciful natures.

NORMAN LESLIE: A NEW-YORK STORY. By THEODORE S. FAY. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

This novel, written a good while ago, is now published by its author with a very natural feeling for the days of "auld lang syne." In a short preface he says: "The following story was written nearly forty years ago. It is now revised without any attempt to remove all its evidences of youthfulness and inexperience. Should some lofty-minded critic inquire why, under such circumstances, the story is reproduced at all, the author will not deign the least reply."

The author is right. Though critics be lofty-minded, there are those who love the literary "cakes and ale, and ginger hot in the mouth too;" and the book will be found very good and readable—especially by the young people, whose intellectual appetites are in general so large, easy and accommodating. The story is compact and strong-featured—turning on the central figure of the accomplished and ferocious Clairmont, who, we believe, was drawn after some real foreign vagabond who once came to New-York. The work, no doubt, has all the marks and tokens of youth; but it has also a spirit and vivacity of expression which carry off handsomely those melodramatic effects that gleam along the *trame* of the story. The author probably looks on it as one of his "morning glories;" and it will stand favorable comparison with any of the other morning glories of the season.

LIFE OF MOTHER MARY HALLAHAN. New-York: Catholic Publication House.

This biography, got up by Bishop ULLATHORNE, of Birmingham, England, or by his order, is a very interesting one, both on account of the great movement of Catholic restoration in England which it sets forth, and for the peculiar genius and character of the woman who took such an active part in it, and who, from the grade of a house-servant, became Prioress of a Congregation of Convents under the Third Order of St. Dominic. MARGARET MARY HALLAHAN was born in London, of poor Irish parents, in 1803, and early familiarised with the poverty of the great metropolis. Becoming an orphan at the age of nine, she was taken into the orphan-house of the religious seminary, conducted by the Abbe CARRON, a French emigrant. This gave the turn of her life; and though, for many years, she lived as house-servant in a Catholic family, her wonderful devotion took her thoughts in the direction of the Church, and she became, at last, a member of the Order of St. Dominic, which allows the sisterhood to do the work of outside missionaries. This perfervid and thoroughly Irish woman, with hardly any learning, was found capable of gathering congregations from the working classes of the country, and was employed by the Catholic Propaganda in founding convents and "communities." She showed a wonderful amount of administrative genius of a plain and simple kind, and, in the course of time, founded five convents, three churches, and several hospitals, orphanages, and schools in various parts of England. MARGARET certainly deserved her biographical record; and in a hundred years or so, she may probably find herself enrolled among the saints of the Roman calendar.

Breach of Trust—Heavy Stock Robbery in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 22.

About three years and a half since a young man named C. D. COON came here from Ypsilanti, Mich., having spent a part of his life more recently at Springfield, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y., where he was a searcher of records. He was accompanied by his wife, Mrs. SUSAN W. COON. The newcomer was a good clerk and an active business man, but found some difficulty in procuring a situation at first. Finally Messrs. CAHILL & Co., stock brokers, on Montgomery-street, gave him a position as confidential clerk and book-keeper, and as the senior partner was employed in the Board, COON had the run of the business and kept the books. About the beginning of this month one hundred shares of Ophir stock, from the house of CAHILL & Co., made its appearance in Virginia City, and attracted the notice of Mr. MARIE, a member of the firm residing in that city. Knowing it must have got out by unfair means, he came down to San Francisco and ordered COON to make out a statement of his stock account. To this COON demurred, pleading slight illness, and promised to attend to it next day. But next day he failed to put in an appearance at the office, and while a messenger was on the way to his house a note was received from him, though in his wife's handwriting, saying that he was too sick to come down. The messenger found the wife at home, with the information that Mr. COON was at the office; but COON has not been seen by his employers from that day to this. At this juncture detective officer JOHNSON was sent for, an examination of the books revealing a deficiency in COON's accounts of $30,000 in stocks. Mr. JOHNSON succeeded in tracing to a stock-broker in the city $14,092 in stocks which had been hypothecated by a woman dressed in black, who professed to be a widow. This woman proved to be Mrs. COON, who, while the examination was going on, had pleaded that her husband had left her destitute, and that she was in want. After several days' delay in attempting negotiation to restore the missing stocks, Mrs. COON was arrested on charge of being accessory to a felony, the particular item being the theft of thirty shares of Crown Point stock. On this charge she was released on $6,000 bail, M. D. CARR and LEANDER QUINT being her sureties. Yesterday she was again arrested on a similar charge, the item being the theft of one hundred shares of Ophir mining stock. Up to last night she had not obtained bail in the amount required, though she had sent for several parties with whom she had stock transactions. The woman appears to a sharp and knowing operator in stocks, and, with her husband, has made good use of her opportunities.

MR. DICKENS AND THE DANCING BEARS.—A Manchester paper says: A few days since a party of excursionists from Chatham had been spending the day in the vicinity of Mr. DICKENS' residence, Gad's-hill, near Rochester, when on their return in the evening they fell in with a couple of dancing bears which were going through their performances in the road in front of Mr. DICKENS' house. The enjoyments of the day having had their customary effects on the excursionists, one of the men, more elated than his companions, insisted on joining the bears in their performances, and dancing with them, the keepers in vain attempting to prevent him. At length, with the intention of causing him to desist, the keeper removed the muzzle of one of the bears, but this failed to stop the dance. By this time a great crowd had assembled, when Mr. DICKENS, seeing the serious turn matters were assuming, appeared on the scene, and himself assisted in remuzzling the bear, at the same time good-humoredly addressing the crowd and restoring peace between the enraged keepers of the bears and the author of the too serious frolic.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Its Doings Yesterday, Declamatory and Otherwise—The Newport Convention and Its Results—Miss Anthony's Appeals in Support of the Revolution—Congress in Particular and Europe in General to be Memorialized.

The regular weekly meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Woman's Bureau, in Twenty-third-street, the attendance being numerous, and made up almost exclusively of ladies. The exercises began at 3:30, Mrs. E. CADY STANTON presiding. The first proceeding on the part of the matronly-looking presiding officer was to introduce Mrs. CLARA FISHER AMES, who, much to the edification and pleasure of the assemblage, recited "Barbara Frietchie," "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," by JEAN INGELOW, and O. W. HOLMES' "Young Oysterman," which renditions received, as they justly merited, unanimous applause. The exercises were then varied by the indomitable SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who (always with an eye to the main object) reminded the auditory that the one thing needful in all great enterprises is the "sinews of war," and urged those present who were not members to come up with their names and down with their dollars. She earnestly put before them, also, the necessity of getting signatures to a petition asking Congress to propose a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, to confer suffrage on women. The demand, in her opinion, need only to be made in order to insure compliance therewith. If all the ladies who desired to vote would make that desire known, the right of suffrage could be secured within the coming year—for proof of which see the *Revolution*, price $3 per annum.

Mrs. STANTON followed with a verbal report as to the late Woman's Suffrage Convention at Newport, R. I. In enumerating the results achieved by that convocation, she laid special stress on two facts: 1. The conversion of a reporter present to the woman suffrage theory. 2. A young Wall-street merchant had likewise given in his adhesion to the doctrine, and made his first speech on the Convention platform. These achievements, of themselves, she pronounced eminently satisfactory for all the trouble taken anent the Convention. As matter of minor importance in this connection, however, she begged leave to state that the landlord of the hotel in Newport, where the delegates stopped, had become a subscriber to the *Revolution*—an event which Miss ANTHONY invariably thinks is a great point gained. The good-natured President closed her short address by impressing on her auditors the necessity of so arranging things that every woman may have a trade or profession by which to support herself, if needs be. This, with the ballot, would give them independence.

SUSAN remarked that, seventeen years ago, when a school teacher, she, for the first time, attended a Teachers' State Convention, at Buffalo. It was made up altogether of men. There complaint was made by many that teachers were not looked upon as coequals of the other professions; they were regarded, in fact, as an effeminate, Miss Nancyish sort of crew, and never could get into positions of honor, trust and emolument. Seeing where the hitch was, she informed the Convention (the first woman ever allowed to speak in such an assembly) that their imputed inferiority arose from the fact that a large number of the teachers in this State were women; and, if they desired to raise the profession in public estimation, they must begin by declaring that women are able to become lawyers, doctors and preachers, just as well as men are. She was not a "strong-minded" woman at that time, had never thought of asking for the ballot for women; but she told the Convention a great truth, the good effect of which is becoming apparent. The State Teachers' Convention, at its last session, elected Mrs. RANDALL its first Vice-President. She begged leave to introduce that lady.

Mrs. RANDALL came forward and told how it came to pass that she was elected to the first vice-presidency. The thing was done by an old bachelor friend of Miss ANTHONY, who pressed her election with earnestness, because he knew it would please SUSAN. This announcement seemed to be highly satisfactory to the audience in general and to SUSAN in particular.

Mrs. RANDALL then read SOUTHEY's poem "The Well of St. Keyne," and received a "round of applause," if each lady's tapping the end of her fan gently on the kid glove on her left hand may be so designated.

Mrs. STANTON then described her visit, in company with other convention ladies, to Miss IDA LEWIS, of the Newport Lighthouse, the young woman whose boating exploits have made her so famous. IDA had heard of the Woman's Rights movement and of the *Revolution* newspaper. "By-the-by," said Mrs. STANTON, turning to Miss ANTHONY, "I promised to send her the paper, don't let me forget it." Whereupon SUSAN put in, promptly, "All right, if she gives me three dollars," which remark shows that SUSAN fully understands the apothegm, "business is business." Mrs. STANTON then went on to relate that IDA took much interest in the then forthcoming international boat race, and expressed her wish that the Harvard crew might prove victorious. Mrs. STANTON suggested that it would be a good idea for her to set up a school for training young women in the art of rowing, (innocently miscalled by the speaker the science of "navigation,") so that, by and by, a crew of American girls might pit themselves against a crew of English women, and win back the laurels that now rest on the brows of the Oxford champions. This idea seemed to tickle IDA greatly, but not more than did the promise of THEODORE TILTON, who was one of the visiting party, that when he became President of the United States he would make her his Secretary of the Navy. Mrs. STANTON's narration of this interview was received with another gentle tapping of fan tips.

Mrs. BLAKE found fault with certain articles which appeared in a late number of the *Galaxy*. In one, Mr. EUGENE BENSON speaks disparagingly of something which he says is only fit for "fanatics, women and lovers." In another, RICHARD GRANT WHITE ridicules the Sorosis tea-parties as being places simply where women drink Young Hyson and make speeches. She thought this classing the sex with "fanatics," and throwing ridicule on them for enjoying themselves socially, was unfair. Against the writers themselves, however, she had not a word to say. As unique specimens of "that monster, man," she admired them, in fact.

Mrs. WILBOUR moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare an address setting forth the progress of the Woman's Rights' movement in this country, to be presented to the Social Science Association at its coming meeting in England.

Mrs. STANTON suggested that it would be well if the same Committee were empowered to correspond with the prominent advocates of Woman's Rights in England, France and Switzerland.

Miss ANTHONY thought an address should also be sent to the Industrial Convention to assemble in Berlin in October next.

It was finally decided to appoint the Committee, and instruct it to act in accordance with the foregoing suggestions; and Mrs. WILBOUR, Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. PHELPS, Mrs. BURNETT and the President were selected.

Mrs. STANTON warned the ladies of the Association not to become annoyed at anything which might appear in the newspapers concerning the movement. It was only natural that they should now and then meet with ridicule. Their duty was to go on with the work regardless of any comments by the Press. For her own part she acknowledged that she enjoyed a bit of fun, even if it were at her own expense.

Mrs. RANDALL then declaimed the Bugle Echo in a manner which proved her to be gifted with excellent ventriloqual power; and after passing a vote of thanks to Mrs. AMES and Mrs. RANDALL the meeting adjourned, SUSAN taking occasion now, as always, to remind the ladies of their duty to subscribe to the *Revolution*. Having arranged their chignons, smoothed out their skirts, gathered their paniers into a satisfactorily humpy state, and put on their prettiest street puckers, the ladies then dispersed.

REDDY THE BLACKSMITH.

Contemplated Motion to Have His Case Removed from New-York.

WILLIAM VARLEY, *alias* Reddy the Blacksmith, will be brought before Recorder HACKETT at the September term of the Court of General Sessions, commencing on Monday next, at which time a day will be fixed on the calendar for his trial. It is understood that his counsel will make an application to have the case transferred to some Court outside of this City, in consequence of the prejudice alleged to exist here against the prisoner, and also on account of the difficulty of obtaining an unbiased and impartial jury to sit on his trial.

Humboldt Anniversary.

The Humboldt Committee held its regular meeting yesterday, Messrs. KAPP, KUHNE, WARKER, FREY, AUFERMANN, HEIDENFELDT and STEINWAY being present. Mr. F. KLAMROTH, Secretary, read a communication from Mr. HERMANN SCHROETER, Secretary of the German Democratic Union General Committee, stating that the latter organization had resolved to take part in the procession on the day of the Humboldt Festival. Communications of like character by Dr. STRAUBENMULLER, of the Free German School, and by the "Club Deutschland," were also received. The order of arrangements was changed to an hour earlier than that fixed upon heretofore, and the uncovering of HUMBOLDT's bust in the Park will take place at 2 instead of at 3 o'clock. The Treasurer, Mr. KUHNE, stated that the receipts had been $4,450, the expenditures $2,050, leaving a surplus of $2,400. Professor OGDEN DOREMUS has been asked to deliver the English oration on the anniversary; Mr. KAPP will deliver the German oration. Mr. AUFERMANN reported that he, with Messrs. KAPP, DETMOLD and Park Commissioner GREEN, had examined several sites in Central Park in which to place the monument, but it was as yet undecided whether a place opposite Fifth-avenue and Sixtieth-street, near the projected "Scholar's Gate," or one near the Mall would be selected. Mr. ALBERT HAVEMEYER, of Fourteenth-street, has offered to lend a portrait of HUMBOLDT, by the celebrated Professor SCHRADER, as a part of the hall decoration. The offer was accepted.

The General Saengerbund and Northeastern Saengerbund have issued the following call in relation to the Humboldt celebration:

"The whole German population of the United States is so deeply impressed with the sublimity and importance of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birthday of the great naturalist, ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, that in nearly all the cities of the Union the most comprehensive preparations for the celebration of the memorable 14th day of September are making. In this City the preparations of the Humboldt Committee have fairly advanced. The celebration will consist of a grand and imposing procession, which will be followed by the ceremonies connected with the unvailing of a colossal bust in memory of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, in the Central Park. For this purpose a number of the largest and most prominent societies and associations have declared themselves willing to assist the Committee by participating in the ceremonies.

It is intended that this magnificent festival shall close by a banquet, at which only some hundreds of the admirers of HUMBOLDT will be enabled to be present, and the united singers of the General and Northeastern Saengerbunds believe it will also be in the interest of the whole German population of this City to aid in the close of the ceremonies in the evening by a grand torchlight procession in an imposing manner.

It has therefore been resolved by those organizations to give all societies and associations, by means of this public invitation, an opportunity to show their reverence for our immortal countryman by participating in said torchlight procession.

We therefore beg leave to invite all societies and associations which intend, in common with us, to arrange the torchlight procession to send their delegates to a meeting to be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M.; and we add, that we shall be willing in every respect to pay due regard to the wishes of societies joining us.

By order:
For the General Saengerbund,
J. ALSHEIMER,
Corresponding Secretary.
For the Northeastern Saengerbund,
A. BAUHAHN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Alleged Revenue Frauds.

An examination was commenced yesterday in the case of CHARLES S. and WASHINGTON ARCHER, composing the firm of ARCHER BROTHERS, grocers and wholesale liquor merchants, at No. 171 West-street, who are charged with having prepared and sworn to fraudulent revenue returns. M. J. CONNOLLY, the complainant, testified:

I was book-keeper for the Archer Brothers from October, 1868, to the middle of May, 1869; I made out their returns to the Assessor; I made out the returns for six or seven months; I put down the amount of sales in the salesbook at the end of each month; I made out the returns in blank form; submitted one return to Mr. Charles S. Archer; he told me to cut down the amount about $6,000; made out a new return with that amount deducted; that was given to Mr. Washington Archer in the month of October, between the 1st and 15th inst.; the second return I made out was for November, 1868; it was made out some time between the 1st and 15th; after the correct figures had been obtained by me, they were submitted to Mr. Charles S. Archer, and I was then ordered by him to take out some $10,000; I did so, and subsequently made out the return, giving it to W. Archer; the next return was for December; that was made out in the same way; it was submitted to C. S. Archer, and I was then directed by him to take out ten or eleven thousand dollars; the next return was for January, 1869; that return was made out correctly; the figures were correctly made out; no deductions were made out from the figures; I took the figures off on this occasion, and submitted the return as on previous occasions; W. Archer told me that he would not swear to any more incorrect returns; the returns were made out correct to the best of my knowledge after that; I took a memorandum of the returns at the time they were made out; I made it out for my own protection, to show that I had no collusion with the parties.

The case was subsequently adjourned until to-day at 1 o'clock, at which time the direct examination of the witness will be resumed. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the Government.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest at the Eldridge-street Police Station, yesterday, in the case of JOHN LEONARD, 30 years of age, of No. 310 East Thirty-third-street, who was found lying helpless on the Bowery, near Canal-street, on Monday night, and died soon after. It appeared that LEONARD came down town to visit some acquaintances, who are employed excavating at the site of the new Post Office. LEONARD got on a cart with one of the workmen, and rode down to the Battery, but before reaching there he fell off the cart and injured his head severely. He was placed in the cart again, and the driver started up the Bowery. When near Canal-street, LEONARD, who was under the influence of liquor, fell out of the cart, and was found lying in the street by the Police. The driver of the cart did not miss his friend until he reached Stanton-street. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death had resulted from compression of the brain caused by the fall, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

LOUIS LARAUZ, the Frenchman, of No. 156 West Broadway, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Monday evening suffering from hydrophobia, the result of a bite from a pet dog received about three months ago, died at the Hospital yesterday. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest.

Alleged Swindling by Ticket Agents.

Yesterday, JAMES HARGRAVE, a native of England, but now residing in Cleveland, Ohio, appeared before Marshal TOOKER and complained that on the 10th of July last he bought, at the office No. 3 Hudson-street, a ticket by the *City of Paris*, and at the same time purchased, as he supposed, £50 in gold, giving therefor $325 in greenbacks. The keepers of the office, whose names are unknown, offered to put up the gold in a money belt. Mr. HARGRAVE accepted the offer, and took his belt and money on board the steamer. Soon after the vessel had left port, Mr. HARGRAVE heard some of his fellow-passengers complaining of the way in which they had been swindled in the purchase of gold, and on opening his own belt he found, instead of £50, the sum of £2 10s. This, with the £1 which he had previously received, made £3 10s. which he had got for his $325 in greenbacks.

An officer was sent with Mr. HARGRAVE to the office, No 3 Hudson-street, but the keepers thereof positively refused to make any restitution.

The case has been placed in the hands of a lawyer, but, in the absence of witnesses, it is doubtful whether the offence can be proven.

WIFE MURDER.

A Woman Alleged to have been Beaten to Death by her Husband—Sad Result of Intemperance.

Coroner ROLLINS was engaged yesterday in making an investigation concerning the death of Mrs. BRIDGET WOODS, which is alleged to have resulted from violence received at the hands of her husband, JAMES WOODS. The parties to the tragic affair occupied one of a group of tumble-down shanties located on open lots in Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, inhabited for the most part by some of this City's lowest and most depraved types of humanity. The Police assert that the place where the murder occurred is one of the worst plague-spots in the upper portion of the City, and their services have been repeatedly required to quell the disturbances among the drunken and dissipated tenants of the miserable and comfortless hovels. Wife-beating is a common and constantly recurring source of amusement for the drunken husbands abounding in this region, and in several instances serious injury and even death has resulted from their encounters. The shanty inhabited by WOODS and his wife was one of the worst of the group. WOODS, the husband, is represented as a brutal and quarrelsome man of very intemperate and indolent habits, while his wife bore the reputation of an industrious woman, though indulging in drink to a certain extent. She was a peddler, and by her own industry had accumulated several hundred dollars which she had deposited for safe keeping beyond the reach of her drunken husband in a savings bank. JAMES is 45 years of age and his wife was 35, and both were natives of Ireland. Their union was not blessed with any offspring. The husband had vainly endeavored on several occasions to obtain possession of the money which his wife had earned, and this gave rise to frequent quarrels between them, particularly when he was intoxicated. At a late hour on Monday night WOODS returned home grossly intoxicated, and at once began to quarrel with his wife, who was lying in bed at the time. Becoming unduly excited, the husband made a brutal attack upon his wife, beating her with his fists, and kicking her with his heavy boots in a most inhuman manner. Her cries for aid attracted the attention of the tenants of the neighboring hovels, who gathered about the shanty. Mrs. WOODS rushed out of the house into the lot, and was closely pursued by her infuriated husband, who seized her by the throat and beat her head violently against the walls of the shanty. It is also stated that WOODS knocked his wife down, kicked and stamped upon her, and also struck her on the head with a heavy billet of wood. He then fled, and the woman succeeded in crawling back to her room, where she soon became insensible. The fact of a wife being soundly drubbed by her husband was so common an occurrence in the neighborhood that it scarcely excited any comment among the neighbors, and therefore no alarm was given nor were the Police summoned. WOODS, wandering about the ward in a drunken state, attracted the attention of Officer MURPHY, of the Twentieth Precinct, who arrested him. Then, for the first time, the Police heard of the previous assault he had committed upon his wife, who was then lying insensible in the shanty. Police Surgeon WATERMAN was at once summoned to attend the dying woman. The surgeon found her unconscious, her face swollen, brused and discolored, severe contusions on the back of her head, and her skull badly fractured. The unfortunate woman lingered unconscious until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when death ensued. Immediately thereafter Sergeant MURPHY, of the Twentieth Precinct, entered the cell where WOODS was confined, and informed him that his wife was dead. The brute unfeelingly remarked, "May the devil die with her, and may she never see the face of a paving-stone."

Coroner ROLLINS took charge of the case and ordered the remains to be removed to the Morgue for a *post-mortem* examination. The inquest will probably be held to-day, when further particulars in relation to the tragic occurrance will be developed. OWEN CLARK, a brother of the deceased, is under arrest on suspicion of having been concerned in the fatal assault, but there is no evidence to show that he was present at the time. The witnesses in the case are very reticent, probably from fear of WOODS, and it will require all the authority of the Coroner to compel them to testify of their knowledge of the tragedy.

Bids for City Stock.

The following bids for $300,000 City Lunatic Asylum stock were opened yesterday at the Comptroller's office. The proceeds are to be devoted to the erection of additional accommodations for lunatics in this City. The stock pays 7 per cent. interest:

C. C. Poillon	$5,000@103.00
J. Pearce	3,000@100.25
Peter Rome	5,000@100.12½
Ferdinand Mapa	3,000@102.00
Ketchum & Clark	10,000@102.28
Ketchum & Clark	5,000@102.03
Wm. A. Hoople, trustee	10,000@100.00
Wm. A. Hoople, trustee	3,000@100.50
Maxwell & Graves	10,000@102.00
Samuel S. Sands & Co.	5,000@102.00
Vermilye & Co.	50,000@102.90
Vermilye & Co.	50,000@103.05
John Stilwell	7,000@102.50
North River Savings Bank	25,000@100.00
North River Savings Bank	25,000@101.00
James Phelan	25,000@102.00
James Phelan	25,000@101.75
James Phelan	25,000@101.50
James Phelan	25,000@101.25
Wm. B. Bolles	25,000@103.50
Lamar Fire Insurance Co.	100,000@100.00
Harlem Savings Bank	15,000@102.60
Harlem Savings Bank	10,000@102.70
James G. King's Sons	40,000@103.00
George K. Sistare	40,000@103.10
George K. Sistare	50,000@101.52
George K. Sistare	100,000@101.76
George K. Sistare	100,000@101.80
George K. Sistare	50,000@102.92
George K. Sistare	50,000@102.97
George K. Sistare	50,000@102.40
George K. Sistare	50,000@102.51
George K. Sistare	50,000@103.01
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co.	40,000@102.78
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co.	60,000@102.13
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co.	100,000@101.58
Wm. Alexander Smith & Co.	100,000@101.28
Total	$1,346,000

The awards will be made to-morrow.

Music at the Park.

The semi-weekly Central Park concerts are still kept up. That of to-day will (weather permitting) take place at the north end of the Green, commencing at 4 P. M. The programme is as follows:

PART I.

1. March, "Hero's"........Kochkeller
2. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream,"........Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, "Soldiers' Dances"........Lanner
4. Fantasie, "Ione"........Petrella

PART II.

5. Fackeltanz No. 1, in B........Meyerbeer
6. Song, "Dreaming of Thee."........J. R. Thomas
7. Polka, "Concerthouse"........Bilse
8. Fantasie, "The Musketeers of the Queen"..Helvy

PART III.

9. Overture, "The Black Domino"........Auber
10. Song, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer" (Lurline)........Wallace
11. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"...Strauss
12. Galop, "Greetings to My Love"........Michaelis

The Weighmaster's Frauds.

The case of THOMAS W. EGAN, accused of having prepared fraudulent pay-rolls, while acting as United States Weigher, was summed up yesterday. At the close the Commissioner announced that he would render his decision in a day or two. The decision in the case of PERRY B. SPEAR, also charged with weighmaster's frauds, will be made public at the same time.

The Central Park Fountain.

The basin of the Central Park fountain is not to be of bronze, but is an octagonal monolith (seventeen feet diameter) of polished Westerly granite, supported upon sixteen polished Scotch granite columns, standing on an ornamental blue-stone plinth. The bronze capitals and bases of the columns and the lip of the basin are being wrought by the Ames Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee, Mass. The whole is to carry an exquisite group of statuary, now being cast at Munich, from the designs of Miss EMMA STEBBINS; the sub-structure supporting which is the design jointly of Mr. CALVERT VAUX and of Mr. JACOB WREY MOULD, architect of the Central Park.

South Side Railroad of Long Island.

The branch of this road has just been completed to Far Rockaway Beach, and will be formally opened on Thursday, Sept. 2, when there will be an excursion to the Beach and a clambake. Trains leave Grand and Roosevelt ferries at 8 and 10 A. M.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
52—Levy vs. Nesbit.	152—— ——.
62—Flots vs. Osgood.	153—— ——.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 31.

By Judge Jones.

Denner *vs.* Lindman; motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Taylor *vs.* Hartough; motion granted.

The American Corrugated Iron Company *vs.* Elsner; motion granted.

Shaw *vs.* Danielson; motion granted.

Crandall *vs.* Dan; motion granted.

Cole *vs.* Bennett; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 31.

By Judge Barnard.

Mary Methfersel *vs.* Christian Methfersel; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Elizabeth Phalon *vs.* John Phalon; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Tappen.

A DIVORCE CASE.

Augustus L. Dalzell vs. *Emma Dalzell.*—It appears that the plaintiff in this case brought a suit in the Supreme Court about the month of May last for a divorce from defendant on the charge of adultery. The summons, it appears, was signed by "M. T. Laining," as attorney, and required an answer to be served at No. 1 Hunter-street, Greenpoint. The complaint set forth the commission of adultery at the Belmont House, Westchester County, in August, 1868. It is alleged that a fictitious affidavit of service by the attorney upon the defendant was made and no answer put in. Upon this Judge GILBERT made an order of reference to Sidney V. Lowell, Esq., to take proofs. It is now alleged that perjured witnesses appeared before the referee, who swore to an acquaintance with the parties, to the defendant's presence here, when she was in England, and that the plaintiff was a bookbinder, whereas, he is a wealthy commercial man, and the act of adultery on the part of the defendant was sworn to. On this the referee reported in favor of a decree of divorce, which was granted. These proceedings, it is alleged, were all taken in the entire ignorance of Mrs. Dalzell until she was advised by a friend who saw the notice in the papers, and, suspecting it to be a fraud, wrote her. This friend caused a lawyer to make inquiry, and he took an abstract of the judgment roll and sent it to England. The sister of the defendant replied in an indignant letter. In the meantime it was found this judgment roll had been stolen from the County Clerk's office, on an order purporting to be from the plaintiff. It is sworn in several affidavits that at the time of the alleged adultery the defendant was in England. The case came up yesterday on a motion for the plaintiff to show cause why the decree for divorce should not be vacated. It appears that the parties are of respectable English families, were married in St. George's Chapel, Hanover-square, London. They afterward lived together in British Guiana, where the husband was a prosperous planter. They subsequently came to New-York. In 1869, Mrs. Dalzell, at the request of her husband, went to England to reside for the education of her children, she having one child of Dalzell's and another of her former husband, deceased. There she has been residing continuously since, with the exception of a short time residing in France. Dalzell remained in New-York, and was interested in business with San Francisco.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

DESCENT ON A LAGER-BEER BREWERY.

On Sunday last the large lager-beer brewery at Melrose, Westchester County, belonging to Peter Kirchof, was seized by revenue officers for non-payment of tax. The proprietor and two men, named Richard Schmidt and William Watter, were subsequently arrested on the charge of having sold lager-beer to the public from barrels on which no stamps had been placed, and for being found with several empty casks in their possession on which the stamps had not been canceled. Kirchof waived an examination, and was held in the sum of $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The two other defendants were each held in the same amount to appear for examination.

CLEANING CANCELED REVENUE STAMPS.

John McCarthy, one of the large number of persons lately arrested on the charge of having cleaned and reissued canceled revenue stamps, came up yesterday for examination. A boy named Burnham gave testimony showing that the accused was employed in the Gold Room, and that he had given him some of the stamps to sell. The cancellation was performed with the aid of acids. It was decided to hold McCarthy to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The following cases were disposed of at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday:

James Moore, assault and battery; Penitentiary six months.

Edward Bulger, assault and battery; Penitentiary six months.

James Bulger, assault and battery; Penitentiary six months.

Peter Masterson, assault and battery; Penitentiary four months.

James Cardenon, assault and battery; House of Refuge.

James Murphy, picking pocket; Penitentiary six months.

Frank Donnelly, malicious mischief; fined $25.

Joseph Riel, petit larceny; House of Refuge.

John McCarty; petit larceny; House of Refuge.

Bridget Tierney; petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

William Ryan; petit larceny; Penitentiary one month.

Mary A. Murphy; petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

James Fitzgerald; petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Joseph Richardson; petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Andrew Coakley; petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

Frank Rogers; petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

John Doe; petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

John Farley; petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Mary J. Parker; petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

Thomas Hogan; petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

John Hoy; petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

William Lowe; petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

ALLEGED ROBBERY ON BROADWAY.

Samuel E. Briggs, aged 32, a native of this City, the reputed proprietor of a "faro bank" at No. 615 Broadway, was arraigned yesterday, charged with larceny from the person. Wm. T. Gillen, of No. 36 Mott-street, the complainant in the case, alleged that on the 19th of April last he was out riding with Briggs in a carriage driven by Thomas McCloud, of No. 74 Grand-street. Briggs endeavored to induce him to visit his gaming establishment, but Gillen refused.

They subsequently went into a "sample" room at No. 612 Broadway, where Briggs borrowed $25 from Gillen. In handing Briggs the money Gillen exposed his pocket-book, which at that time contained $111, and latter then handed McCloud $11 for the hire of the carriage, leaving $100 in his pocket-book. Gillen alleges that Briggs then embraced him in a friendly manner and stole from him his watch and chain and the pocket-book. Subsequently the watch and chain were restored to him, but he failed to obtain the return of the $100 stolen from him. About a week ago Gillen informed Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and Briggs was arrested by Detective McKeever of that precinct. McCloud made an affidavit that on the day in question he saw Briggs take the pocket-book and watch and chain from Gillen. The accused pleaded not guilty and was held in $2,000 bail for examination. John N. Briggs became his bondsman. It is alleged that Gillen was intoxicated, and has but a dim recollection of what had transpired.

THE CHERRY-STREET STABBING.

John Manning, of No. 13 Cherry-street, was brought up before the Magistrate charged with having on Monday evening stabbed Richard Roach, of No. 10 Oak-street, while they were both on board an excursion boat, near the Peck-slip Ferry. A certificate from the physician attending Roach was produced, setting forth that the patient was in a dangerous condition, and Manning was held to await the result of the injuries.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

THE BROADWAY ROBBERY.

The case of Frank Adams and Edward Keil, charged with being parties to the robbery of Gustave Brubin, in Broadway, near Bond-street, came up for examination yesterday afternoon. The complainant, coming into Court, saw a young man sitting among the auditors whom he instantly and unequivocally recognized as a leader of the gang which had robbed him. The young man was seized by the officers of the Court, was arraigned at the bar, and in a few moments was committed without bail to answer a charge of highway robbery at the Court of General Sessions.

A CHARGE DISPROVED.

Marcus Deviney, No. 474 Fourth-avenue, who had been arrested on a charge of arson, was honorably discharged, there being no evidence whatever to support the charge.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

POCKET-PICKING ON A SECOND-AVENUE CAR.

Complaint was made against Charles Franklin, of No. 8 Dover-street, for having picked the pocket of Moses Millsemer, of No. 233 East Tenth-street, while the latter was riding on a Second-avenue car, on Monday evening. The accused was committed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 31, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	123⅜
500 5-20 C., '62, small	122⅝
30,000 do..........s3	123⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 small..........	122
2,000 do..........	122½
500 do....small...c	122½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 small..........	122¼
4,000 do..........	122½
10,000 do..........	122⅜
1,000 do..........c	122⅜
3,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65.c	122⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	115⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. new..........s3	121⅜
10,000 do..........	121½
10,000 do..........	121⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	121⅜
24,000 do..........s3	121⅝
20,000 do..........b3	121½
21,000 do..........	121⅜
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n...	52
13,000 do..........	51¾
10,000 do..........s 5	51½
6,000 do..........b30	51
50,000 do..........s30	51
16,000 do..........	51½
15,000 Va. St. 6s, x c..	55
20,000 N. C. S. 6s, new..	49½
10,000 do..........	49
5,000 do...spec. tax	53½
1,000 Missouri 6s.......	87½
1,000 La. 6s, Lev. B...	65¼
7,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is..........	91
3,000 Erie 4th M.......	82½
3,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st.	90½
500 Tol. & W. 2d M.	85
6,000 do..........	84
2,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s..........	94½
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..	98½
1,000 C. & T. S. F. B.	99
51 Ocean Bank.......	102
20 Continental Bk..	100½
10 Fourth Nat. Bk..	105½
15 do..........	105
100 West. U. Tel.......	37¾
200 Pacific Mail.......	79¾
200 do..........b30	80
100 Quick. Min. Co. 2dc	15
100 A. M. U. Ex.......	36
200 Adams Ex.. b. c.	56
600 N. Y. Cen..........	200⅝
100 do..........	200⅛
100 do..........	200¼
100 Hudson R..........	184
100 Harlem R..........	160
1000 Reading R........	96⅝
1500 do..........b3	96¾
200 do..........	96⅞
1600 do..........	96⅞
90 Mich. Cen..........	128
10 do..........	129
500 Lake S. & M. S....	105¼
300 do..........	105⅜
10 do..........	106
100 P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd....	89
25 do...bet. call.	89½
200 Cleve. & Pitts....	106⅜
200 do..........	106⅛
200 do..........b10	106⅜
200 do..........	106⅛
90 C. C. Cin. & I. R..	79
300 Chi. & N. W.......	83⅜
1200 do..........	83⅜
100 do..........b10	83⅝
600 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	93⅜
100 do..........b3	93⅝
40 Chi. & R. I........	114⅜
20 do..........	114⅜
100 do bet. c. s60	114
300 Ohio & Miss. R...	32⅜
200 do..........	32⅜
500 do..........	32¼
50 Del., L. & W......	112¼
25 N. J. R..........	123
50 N. J. Central......	107⅝
100 do..........b30	107⅜
100 do..........	107¼
56 Morris & Ess. R.	88⅝
100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	22
12 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	121

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	123⅛
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	122⅝
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	122⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	122⅜
1,500 U.S. 5-20 R., '65.n	121
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........b3	121⅜
200,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'67...	121⅜
6,000 do..........b3	121⅜
35,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C....	115⅞
10,000 do..........b3	115⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	112
15,000 do..........b3	112
60,000 U. S. 6s Cur.......	111¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	51⅝
25,000 do..........	51⅜
25,000 do...bet. call	51¼
20,000 do..2d call, s60	50½
10,000 do..........	51⅛
500 Va. St. 6s, ex c...	55
3,000 N. C. St. 6s..2d c	55⅛
1,000 N. C. St. 6s. new	49½
1,000 do..........	49
5,000 do..........	48½
45,000 do. spec. tax	52
5,000 do..........	51
20,000 do.....2d call	50
10,000 do..........	50½
2,000 Mo. State 6s.....	87½
11,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M..........	83¼
5,000 P., F.W. & C. 1st	102½
10,000 P., F.W. & C. 2d.	98
5,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	99
10 Continental Bank	101
300 Quicksilver.......	15
10 Pacific M. S.S. Co. bet. call..........	80
300 Cum. C. Pf., bet. c.	33
100 do..........b30	33½
100 Adams Ex..........	56½
10 Mer. Union Ex.....	11
800 L. Shore & M.S...	105⅜
100 New-York Cen......	199⅞
100 do..........c	199⅜
200 do...bet. call	199
400 Clev. & P. R.. b. c.	106⅜
300 Chi. & N. W.......	83⅞
300 do..........	83⅝
100 Chi. & N.W. Pf....	93⅝
300 Chi. & R. I.....s60	114⅜
300 do..........	114½
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	87¼
65 Pitts. F.W. & C. Gd	89
50 do..........	88⅝
1300 C. C. & I. C. R.b30	35

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Cum. Coal........	34
100 Mariposa.........	8½
100 West. U. T........	37½
200 Pacific Mail.......	79¾
200 Reading..........b3	96⅝
100 Chi. & N. W. R...	83¾
100 Rock Island.......	114⅜
100 do..........	114⅜

TUESDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in charge of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, has completed his monthly reports for the late Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1869, and his latest report, known as No. 28, affords material for the following general review of the Foreign Trade of the whole year, and its resulting balance. In comparison with the Fiscal Year 1868, several marked features appear in the present report. While the consumption of Foreign Goods shows a gain of $47,792,073, and the exports of Domestic Produce a gain of only $6,476,054, the net outgo of Specie for the year is only $37,483,604, as against the previous year of $80,164,565. The consequence is that the resulting balance, on the face of these amounts is $79,666,738 in Gold, *against the United States* for Foreign Merchandise actually consumed or marketed in the twelve months. But this is far from implying that such balance is still outstanding. The reverse is the fact, if we are to judge by the very moderate remittances in Specie made since the close of the year. The reverse is the fact, we feel reasonably sure, from a knowledge of the immense sums of United States 5-20s taken for Europe, and the very considerable negotiations of other American Stocks and Bonds abroad during the year, and especially during the last half of the year, after the election and subsequent inauguration of the Grant Administration of the Government. The Gold value of these Exchanges cannot be much less than the apparent Trade balance as shown by the figures above referred to. The point to be considered is, whether the country has received a substantial equivalent for these Bonds; whether the whole proceeds have been "spent in riotous living" or "extravagant dressing." We made reference on this question some weeks ago, in reviewing the result of the ten or eleven out of the twelve months' trade of the Fiscal Year, assuming that a large contribution to the material advancement and permanent good of the country had been made by the importation of Railway Iron and other Metals, and in raw material used in and essential to American manufactures, building, machinery, &c. The report before us affords sufficient evidence that we were not mistaken in this conclusion. Its figures show that more than thirty millions value in Iron and Steel were imported; over ten millions value in Tin; over twenty-one and a half millions free articles used in manufactures, such as dyestuffs, raw silk, rags, cabinet woods, &c., twelve and a half millions in hides, &c., and two and a half millions in rubber in its crude state. These aggregate $79,088,096 Gold value, nearly corresponding to the sum total apparently settled by the sale or exchange of United States 5-20s and other American Securities.

The summary below may be relied upon as presenting the Trade and Specie balances of the year, as measured by the Imports marketed, the Exports cleared and the net outgo of Gold and Silver carefully reckoned. The gross Imports of the year, *not* marketed but left over in bond, for the new year, amount to $14,702,079, an important item, which accounts for the higher estimate made by some of our neighbors on the telegraphic figures from Washington, of the Trade balance of the year.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR '69.

Imported in Foreign Goods, in gross		$417,371,765
Reexported out of Bond, &c.		10,907,753
Total as for United States markets		$406,464,012
Goods in bond, June 30, '68	$47,725,511	
Goods in bond, May 31, '69	62,427,590	—14,702,079
Foreign Goods taken for consumption		$392,761,933
Exported in Dom. Produce, Gold value		275,611,591
Balance		$117,150,342
Exported in Dom. Bullion, &c.	$42,915,966	
In Foreign Bullion, &c.	14,222,414	
Together	$57,138,380	
Less Foreign Imported	19,654,776	
Net outgo of Specie		37,483,604
Apparent balance against United States		$79,666,738

Comparison with Previous Year.

Fiscal Year.	1869.	1868.
Goods for Consumption	$392,761,933	$344,969,860
Produce Exported	275,611,591	269,135,537
Balance Exclusive Specie	$117,150,342	$75,834,323
Net Specie Outgo	37,483,604	80,164,565
Apparent Balance	$79,666,738	*$4,330,242

* In favor United States.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the month of July have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the first seven months of the Calendar year, in comparison with the same period in 1868.

The Import entries in July, 1869, at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	July, 1869.	July, 1868.
Dutiable Goods direct	$12,560,232	$12,193,589
Dutiable bonded	10,705,702	10,573,083
Free Goods	1,214,472	1,094,543
Total July entries	$24,480,406	$23,861,215

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $202,487, against $126,442 in the same last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous Importation withdrawn from bond is $8,151,534 or $2,554,168 less than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free is $21,926,238, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $10,045,078—being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles, of 45¾ ₱ cent. The amount marketed in July, 1868, was $20,117,928, and the Customs collected $9,237,920.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the seven months of the Calendar Years 1869 and 1868, were as follows:

	1869. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1868. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Total entries	$186,118,665	$147,463,430
Total marketed	$163,441,408*	$135,816,213*
Customs thereon	73,512,488	64,638,699
Average Tariff	45.10 ₱ cent.	47.90 ₱ cent.

* Of which Free Goods in 1869, $9,086,943, and Free Goods in 1868, $6,048,592.

In addition to the above, there was entered of Foreign Specie $10,213,747 during the seven months in 1869, and $4,165,342 in 1868.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the seven months in 1869 and 1868, compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1869. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1868. Jan. 1 to July 31.
January	$21,449,162	$15,365,750
February	25,276,258	20,164,069
March	29,254,096	23,117,326
April	23,993,185	20,757,971
May	22,150,181	20,177,326
June	19,392,288	16,228,563
July	21,926,238	20,117,928
Total seven months	$163,441,408	$135,816,213

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

January	$9,615,894	May	$9,688,820
February	11,996,628	June	8,411,295
March	13,027,672	July	10,045,078
April	10,727,100		
Total New-York duties collected			$73,512,488
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			1,913,107
Total deposited in New-York Treasury Office			$75,425,595

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of July were:

	1869. July.	1868. July.
Domestic produce	$18,450,323	$10,589,265
Foreign reexported	631,943	482,710
Gold and Silver	6,474,624	10,584,558
Total July clearances	$25,556,890	$21,656,533

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for the seven months of the calendar years 1869 and 1868, respectively, were as follows:

	1869. Jan. 1 to July 31.	1868. Jan. 1 to July 31.
Domestic Produce	$100,242,492	$89,690,577
Foreign reëxported	4,111,907	4,796,432
Gold and Silver	21,926,517	59,688,158
Total seven months	$126,280,916	$154,175,167

The sales of Gold to-day varied but slightly from the closing figure, 133⅜, of Monday night. The Cable quotations for United States 5-20s, and the abundance and cheap rates for Foreign Bills in this market are against a rise in Gold, while the reports of the Emperor NAPOLEON's critical condition and the continued depression of the Paris Bourse, operate in the other direction. The speculation to-day, however, was tame on both sides the account. The leading drawers of Exchange on London were ready to accept 109⅝ ₱ cent. and prime bills, for ready Money, could be had on the Street at 109½ ₱ cent. The reports of yesterday that 5-20s had been sold here for London or Frankfort account, if as represented, do not necessarily imply the actual return of the Bonds to this market to be delivered and remitted for the parties engaged in these operations hold, or can readily borrow, Bonds on either or both sides, and they simply move upon the relative quotations in London and New-York from day to day. The impression sought to be made, and to which reference was made in our last paper, that the London and some, if not all, of the Continental markets are overstocked with United States 5-20s, is not generally accepted as serious, because of the readiness with which the London quotations respond to the New-York advance of yesterday.

Money is in free supply to the Brokers, strictly on call at 6 ₱ cent., and the apprehension of an early advance in rate consequent on the diminished supply of Currency in Bank, is gradually passing over.

The Public Funds are active, and after some hesitation in the forenoon leave off firm on the basis of 121⅜ for the 5-20s of 1867. In the Southern State Bonds there was a serious break down in new Tennessees and new and "special tax" North Carolinas, all these being pressed on sale in considerable amounts, and the so-called "special tax" North Carolinas closing at 50½, as against 54½ last night. The Railway market waked up in the Afternoon, after a dull and depressed market through the morning, by reason of a sudden upward turn in New-York Central from 198⅞ to 204 ₱ cent., which imparted a better tone to the Western Stocks. The cause of the change was assigned to a rumor that Mr. VANDERBILT is in the City, for a few days, from Saratoga, and that a conference was being held up town on the long-delayed consideration of the Central and Hudson Roads. The extreme advance on Central and the other Roads was not supported to the close of the day, and the latest quotations were as follows, compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday
United States 10-40s	115⅝	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	123¼	123¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅝	121⅝
American Gold Coin	133⅝	133⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	52½	51¼
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	87¼	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new	49½	48½
New-York Central	200¾	203¾
Reading Railway	96	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅜	114¼
Northwest Common	83¾	84⅜
Northwest Preferred	94½	94¼
Pacific Mail Company	80⅛	80⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87¾	87½
St. Paul Common	79	79
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32⅜
Hudson River	184¼	183¼
Harlem	160½	160
Lake Shore	106	106
Wabash	83¾	82½

The New-York Sub-Treasury Statement for the month of August, published below, reports the largest Customs receipts, $14,319,915, ever taken in at this port. The increase over the same month last year, which yielded largely in this department of the Government revenues, is $2,056,031.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	123⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	123⅛
5-20 reg'd, 1862	122⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	122⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	122⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	121⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	121⅜
5-20 coup., 1868	121⅜
10-40 reg.	112
10-40 coup.	115⅜
6s currency	111¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	101
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	101
Ill. Canal bonds, 1870	99
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	99
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	99
Ill. War Loan	99
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	98¼
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	98
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	61⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	51⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	55
Georgia 6s	84½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93
North Carolina 6s	55½
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	48½
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	66½
Missouri 6s	87⅜
Louisiana 6s	71
Louisiana 6s, levee b.	65
Louisiana 8s, levee b.	84
California 7s	126
California 7s, large b.	126
Connecticut 6s	99¼
Rhode Island 6s	99
Alabama 5s	62
Alabama 8s	93
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108¼
N. Y. 7s, Canal L'n, '70	101

And the following from the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135
Mechanics'	140
Union	127
America	142
City	205
Phenix	109¼
Tradesmen's	150
State of New-York	110
Commerce	126
Ocean	100
American Exchange	115¼
Chatham	168
Bank of the Republic	121
Bank of N. America	109
Hanover	108
Irving	110
Metropolitan	139
Market	124
Nassau	106
Shoe and Leather	145
Corn Exchange	130
Continental	100
Importers' & Traders'	140
Park	170
Manuf's' & Merch.	100
Central National	112
Fourth National	106¼
Ninth National	112
Oriental	150
Gold Exchange	109
Bank. & Brokers' Ass.	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	87
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	96¼
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	90
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	82
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	76
B., N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	96½
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	101
M. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-72	125
M. C. n., 1st M., 8s, '82	128
M. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c	96
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	119¼
A. & T. H. 1st M.	91¼
A. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81
A. & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76
Chi. & N. W. Skg. F'd	93
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90¼
Con. 7 ₱ c., conv.	92¼
H. & St. Joe. L. G.	108
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	95
Tol. & W. 2d M.	84
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	78
T. W. & W. c. c. S. F.	85
Gt. West. 1st M., '88	83½
Gt. West. 2d M., '93	80
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	97
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	94¼
Morris & Essex 1st M	98¼
N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100½
N. J. Cen. new bonds	95¼
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	94⅛
Clev & P. Con. Skg. F.	83
Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	85
Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	73
Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	90
Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Mil. & St. P. 1st M., 8s	100¼
Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Mil. & St. P. 1 & M. d.	86
Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	82½
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	83
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

General balance yesterday		$82,291,676
Gold receipts	$1,161,438	
Gold payments	46,092	
Gold balance		78,289,86
Currency receipts	$240,400	
Currency payments	584,300	
Currency balance		4,666,406
General balance		83,063,638

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $643,000.

The following is a statement of the business of the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, for the month of August:

July 31, 1869, by balance		$96,621,589
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$14,319,915	
On account of gold notes	2,099,140	
On account of internal revenue	1,161,595	
On account of Post Office Dep't	181,600	
On account of 3 ₱ cent. Certif's	55,000	
On account of transfers	10,611,663	
On account of patent fees	3,229	
On account of miscellaneous	3,220,239	
On account of disburs'g accounts	7,401,211	
On account of Assay Office	78,809	
On account of interest accounts	1,908,675	—41,041,139
Total		$137,662,729
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$45,002,248	
Post Office drafts	249,029	
Disbursing accounts	7,311,737	
Assay Office	168,092	
Interest accounts in coin	1,867,983	—54,599,091
Balance		$83,063,638
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$71,715,257	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	9,105,153	
Balance to credit Assay Office	2,168,320	
Balance to credit interest accounts	74,907	—$83,063,638
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1869		14,319,915
Receipts for Customs in the month of August, 1868		12,263,883
August increase, 1869		$2,056,031

The following is the statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Aug. 31, 1869:

Deposits of gold		$500,000
Foreign coins	$50,000	
Foreign bullion	10,000	
United States bullion	485,000	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		91,000
Foreign coins	$15,800	
Foreign bullion	18,000	
United States bullion (contained in gold)	5,000	
United States bullion (Colorado)	22,000	
United States bullion (Lake Superior)	200	
United States bullion (Nevada)	30,000	
Total deposits, payable in bars	$444,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	147,000	
Total		$591,000
Gold bars stamped		$945,164
Silver bars stamped		$53,562
Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$77,959

Mr. SAMUEL MARSH, as trustee for the two classes of Atlantic and Great Western Bondholders, secured on the New-York portion of the road mortgaged to him, has secured, by his proceedings at Buffalo, important right to these bondholders—the rights of having the income of their trunk end of the road ascertained, and applied to paying their interest. This, we hear, will be speedily done. He does not, we learn, wish to interfere with any action of the Ohio or Pennsylvania bondholders, but merely to relieve those he is bound to protect from the coercion intended to compel them to go indefinitely without interest, or else to come in *on a par* with inferior securities, to some scheme of organization dictated by the Erie ring. It does not so much matter to this class of bondholders who is the receiver to run the whole road—although every class is interested in rescuing it from its present control—now that the earnings of the New-York portion must be rigidly accounted for, and are likely to be adequate to pay interest on the bonds secured by the mortgage to Mr. MARSH.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Coupons, due 1st September, 1869, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $3,835,019.

The Richmond (Va.) *State Journal*, of Aug. 30, says:

"The First Auditor of Virginia will send to-day to BARING BROS., the London bankers, £7,460 sterling, to pay two per cent. interest, due on the 1st of January, 1869, on the sterling bonds of the State held by persons in Europe, which bonds amount in the aggregate to £373,000, equivalent to about $1,600,000 in greenbacks."

From the circular of Messrs. FAILING & RUNDELL, of Oswego, we take the following relative to the Canada barley crop:

1. The Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Ottawa, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew and Leeds all lie east of Kingston, and north of River St. Lawrence. They rarely send much barley to Oswego, the greater part of the crop being bought up by distilleries and breweries at Prescott and Maitland, and similar establishments in that section. This is especially the case with the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. In Lanark, Renfrew, Carleton, Russell, Prescott and Ottawa the quantity of barley raised in former years has been trifling. Appearances this year indicate considerable increase, but not likely to prove so important as to affect the general result of exports from the Province. Much of the barley raised in the Counties of Glengarry, Stormont and Dundas is two-rowed barley, the bulk of which is usually bought for Montreal and Quebec breweries. The quantity for sale this Fall is larger than usual. A good deal may go to Oswego, unless prices decline to figures admitting of export to England, in which case the proximity of these counties to Montreal will naturally take it in that direction. The yield for these counties, estimated by a large number of returns, will average thirty-two bushels per acre. I think twenty-five bushels nearer the mark, and as an average higher than ever before reached. Both newspaper and private advices agree as to a considerable increase over last year, in average yield and weight per bushel.

2. Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Lenox, Addington and Hastings include that section of the Province from Kingston on the east, up the head of the Bay of Quinte, including all intermediate Bay of Quinte and Lake ports, and along with counties above named usually ship one-fourth of all the barley sent to Oswego. All the returns received indicate an increase in average yield per acre, and weight per measured bushel. Over 100 returns, exhibiting estimates of yield, claim an average of 32 bushels per acre, which I believe to be nearly correct. The exports last Fall, from all the foregoing counties, were 747,000 bushels, and present information and returns lead me to believe that they will reach, and probably exceed 7,000,000 bushels this Fall.

3. Counties of Northumberland, Peterboro, East and West Durham, Victoria and Ontario ship from Brighton, Colborne, Grafton, Cobourg, Port Hope, Granby, Newcastle, Darlington, Oshawa, Whitby and Pickering. Last Fall the exports from all these ports amounted to 609,000 bushels. The breadth sown with barley this year is larger; both yield per acre and weight per bushel promise larger. Seventy odd returns claim a yield equal to an average of 31½ bushels. I think this yield will rather be exceeded than otherwise.

4. The Counties of York, Peel, Cardwell, Simcoe and Halton ship from Toronto, Port Credit, Oakville, Bronte, Port Nelson and Wellington Square. The exports last Fall, after adding amount of barley held in store in Toronto after close of navigation, were 1,032,000 bushels. Over 100 returns from these counties show an average yield this Fall of 33 bushels per acre. Increase in breadth sown, in yield and weight, will likely bring this Fall's exports up to 1,500,000 bushels.

5. The Counties of Wentworth, Haldimand, Waterloo, Wellington, Lincoln and Welland export most of their barley at the ports of Dundas, Hamilton, Grimsby, Port Dalhousie and Queenstown. The exports last Fall, from Hamilton and ports round head of Lake Ontario, were 450,000 bushels. Last Fall the Western demand diverted from Hamilton a large part of its ordinary barley trade by rail to Detroit, &c., and to Port Dover, on Lake Erie. Keeping this in view, and looking to increase in average weight and yield, the exports this Fall from above ports will probably reach 1,000,000 bushels. About 40 returns received indicate the average yield this Fall 34½ bushels per acre. Last Fall probably under 20. Many produce men estimated an increase of acres in this section as one-third over last year.

6. The County of Perth is very extensive, but much of it recently settled and very partially cleared. The proportion of barley to other crops has been hitherto very small, but there is a large increase this year, probably double last year's crop. Some returns received say "large quantity sown," "considerable sown," and all reports claim a "fine yield."

7. Counties of Middlesex, Norfolk and Elgin border on Lake Erie, and with the exception of some shipments from London by rail, the barley grown is exported from Port Dover, Port Ryerse, Port Rowan, Port Burwell and Port Stanley. Reports advise large breadth sown and fine yield. Twenty-five returns claim as the average yield 32 bushels per acre.

8. Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton raise comparatively little barley, and ship from Rondeau, Windsor, Chatham, Amherstburg and Sarnia. Returns are favorable, stating "fine crop, very best quality," "best for fifteen years," "very good generally," "favorable appearance," &c. Fifteen returns claim an average yield of twenty-eight bushels per acre.

9. The Counties of Grey, Huron and Bruce are all very large, but not much barley sown. From County of Grey most of it is sent to ports on Georgian Bay, or to stations of Northern Railway. The returns received indicate an extraordinary yield. Eighteen returns show an average yield of thirty-nine bushels.

General Summary of Barley Prospects, Harvest of 1869—Province of Ontario.

From Cornwall to Head of Bay of Quinte, estimated average yield 33 bushels; estimated aggregate increase over 1868, bushels	250,000
From Brighton to Pickering, estimated average yield 31½ bushels; estimated aggregate increase over 1868, bushels	400,000
From Toronto to Wellington Square, estimated average yield 35 bushels; estimated aggregate increase over 1868, bushels	470,000
From Hamilton to Queenstown, estimate average yield 34 1-2 bushels; estimated aggregate increase over 1868, bushels	550,000
Total estimated increase on River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, bushels	1,670,000
Estimated increase in shipments, from ports on Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron, bushels	500,000
Total bushels	2,770,000

From present advices and appearances, consider the above estimates rather under than over the mark.

In addition to the above, we have received replies to inquiries made by ourselves from all parts of the Province, which fully corroborate the views above expressed. All concur in saying that Canada has a very large crop, large and heavy berry, but all of it more or less discolored.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	262
Beeswax, pkgs	2
Cotton, bales	141
Eggs, bbls	692
Flour, bbls	9,187
Cornmeal, bags	206
Wheat, bushels	46,979
Corn, bushels	48,843
Oats, bushels	19,696
Beans, bushels	21
Dried Fruits, pkgs	193
Hops, bales	407
Hides, No.	162
Leather, Sides	15,644
Resin, bbls	141
Pork, bbls	468
Beef, pkgs	500
Cutmeats, pkgs	146
Lard, kegs	327
Butter, pkgs	722
Cheese, pkgs	3,328
Tallow, pkgs	31
Oil Cake, pkgs	561
Petroleum, Ref., bbls	2,050
Rice, pkgs	3
Starch, boxes	846
Tobacco, hhds	534
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	207
Whisky, bbls	208
Wool, bales	277

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *British Queen*, for Liverpool—45,603 bushels Wheat, 500 bbls. Resin, 300 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 132 bags Shin Bones, 2,524 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Stella*, for Cork and orders—139,406 gallons Petroleum.

By the brig *Schlumpzu Lulle*, for Valencia—5,600 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Louisa*, for Bristol—25,879 bushels Wheat, 2,743 bbls. Flour, 43,367 lbs. Tallow, 45 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 94 pkgs. Woodware, 216,597 lbs. Oil Cake, 17 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Evelyn*, for Lisbon—500 bbls. Flour, 17,479 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Silesia*, for Hamburg—15 bundles Paper, 6 bales Hemp, 13 cases Machinery. 75 cases Guns, 2 cases Bullets, 1,539 cases Sewing Machines, 1,515 boxes Extract, 71,840 lbs. Tallow, 1,754 bbls. Resin, 1,057 bags Pimento, 418 pkgs. Cocoa, 1,926 bags Coffee, 836 hhds. Tobacco, 50 cases Tobacco, 5,456 lbs. manufactured Tobacco, 187 lbs. Hams, 108 bags Black-walnuts, 6 packages Hardware, 109 boxes Clocks, 8 cases Hand Sewing Machines, 1 bale Skins, 15 kegs Caviar, 1 bbl. Potash Salt, 131,260 gallons Palm Oil, 15 pkgs. Axes and $72,000 in Mexican Silver Dollars.

By the bark *Bobsien Kaegsdorf*, for Gibraltar—2,215 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *General Afton*, for Glasgow—16,189 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Harvest Moon*, for Genoa—91,029 gallons Refined Petroleum, 20,000 gallons Spirits Turpentine.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand, at $7 27½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEESWAX—A light inquiry prevails for Yellow, at 42½c.@45c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been somewhat brisker in desirable stock, which, with moderate offerings for the season, has been quoted firm.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate demand and firm, including Common Hard at $4 50@$9 50; Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $43@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue quite dull, and quoted nominally as before. Adamantine, 20c.@23c.; Plain Sperm at 64c.; Patent Sperm at 58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been salable and steady, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been confidently held at full previous prices, but has been in light request. Anthracite from yard ranges from $8@$10 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. The auction sale of Scranton Coal will take place at noon to-morrow, (Wednesday,) when 80,000 tons will be offered. Liverpool House Cannel is quoted at $16; Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12, and Newcastle Gas at $9@$9 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs. Very little foreign is available at present.

COFFEE—The general market has been quiet to-day, but prices have been quoted firm. The week's receipts of Rio are reported by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS at 9,971 bags; sales, 19,986 bags; stock in importers' hands here to-day, 100,028 bags, and at all the distributing ports of the country, 159,028 bags. Cargo prices are quoted thus: Ordinary Cargoes, 8¾c.@9c.; Fair Cargoes, 9¼c.@10c.; Good Cargoes, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Prime Cargoes, 11½c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 45 and 60 days' credit. We quote Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16¾c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in Importers' Hands.

	Bags.
New-Orleans	12,000
Mobile	2,000
Baltimore	33,500
Philadelphia	
Boston	2,500
New-York	100,028
Grand total	150,028

COTTON—The market presents no really new features. In view of the exceptionally small stock immediately available to buyers, at this port, much firmness is noted in prices of lots for prompt delivery, which are wanted, especially by spinners. Sales have been reported of 712 bales (of which 25 bales were to arrive,) including 661 bales to spinners, and 51 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a less urgent demand at less buoyant rates. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales, including 600 bales on the basis of Low Middlings for December at 26¼c.; 300 bales on the basis of Low Middlings, for January, at 26¼c., and 300 bales on the basis of Low Middling for December, free on board, New-Orleans, on private terms. As the Cotton year closed with this day, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA made an actual count of the stock on hand and on shipboard here this evening, with the following result:

		Bales.
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		7,367
Deduct on board steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool	1,311	
Deduct on board steamer *England*, for Liverpool	15	
Deduct on board steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool	19	
Deduct on board ship *John E. Chase*, for Havre	1,063	
Deduct on board ship *Odessa*, for Havre	146	
Deduct on board ship *Lavinnia*, for Havre	766	
Total bales on shipboard	3,320	
Sold to spinners and not delivered	1,759	—5,079
Grand total amount of unsold cotton		2,288

Closing prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30¼	30½	30¾	31
Good Ordinary	32¼	32½	32¾	33
Low Middling	34	34¼	34½	34¾
Middling	35	35¼	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	430
Receipts last week	2,643
Receipts preceding week	1,364
Receipts since July 1	355,896
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	680,135
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Jan. 1	183,897
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	367,640
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	328,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Stock here	7,367

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,443,000
Exports same time last year	1,649,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,553,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	12,500
Estimated stock same time last year	44,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,238
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FEATHERS—But little call has been noted for Live Geese, which have been quoted at from 85c.@95c. ₱ lb.

FISH—The leading articles have been moderately inquired for and quoted firm, as in our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited demand prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, especially for shipping brands, which were offered less freely, and were generally quoted up 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly, particularly for desirable lines of State, wanted for the English market. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,350 bbls., including very inferior to Choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 30; very inferior to good extra State at $6 30@$6 75; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 75@$7 25, and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 35@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 8,500 bbls. Extra State and Western, for export, at $6 30@$6 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 30
Extra State	6 30@ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 25@ 8 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 8 50
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 40@11 00

Southern Flour is quiet and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $6 30@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 90@$11 50 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour has been quiet and nominal at $6 50@$9 for Extra, ₱ 100 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive at $4 25@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Cornmeal is in demand at $5 50@$5 75 for Western; $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 10 for Baltimore, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 375 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been quite moderate for all kinds at essentially unchanged prices.

FRUIT—There has been less call for foreign varieties, which, however, have been generally held with firmness including Layer Raisins at $3 07½@$3 12½ ₱ box; Currants at 9¾c.@10½c.; Almonds, 13c.@27c.; Figs, 13c.@15c.; Turkish Prunes at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much more urgently sought after at materially improved prices, chiefly by export buyers, who have made very extensive purchases, since our last, particularly of Red and Amber Winter, partly to arrive. The offerings of desirable lots of Spring have been quite limited and the dealings in this description have been consequently restricted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 363,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 62½, the latter rate for Choice, since 'Change; damaged and inferior do. do., at $1 35@$1 50; No. 1 Spring, (a small lot,) at $1 60, which price was refused for a full load of Prime, held, under limits, at $1 65; No. 2 Spring at $1 43@$1 52½; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 72½; Red and Amber State at $1 52@$1 58½; White Southern at $1 65@$1 70; Red and Amber Southern at $1 58@$1 62, closing firmly at $1 62 for prime Tennessee; and White California at $1 67, in store, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request, and depressed and lower in price, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 97½c.@$1 15 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 15½@$1 20 for Poor to Choice Mixed Western, closing with $1 16 bid for the best available; $1 22 for Yellow Western; $1 20@$1 22 for White Western, and $1 23@$1 30 for Yellow and White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt have been quiet and nominal. Oats have been offered rather more freely, and quoted a shade easier, on a moderately active trade. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels at 62c.@64c. for old Western, and 60c.@65c. for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, ₱ bushel, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. The export clearances have been 2,524 bbls. Flour and 45,603 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; and 2,743 bbls. Flour and 25,879 bushels Wheat for Bristol; 16,189 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 500 bbls. Flour and 17,479 bushels Wheat for Lisbon. The movements in Breadstuffs, in this market, during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & CO., in their Circular of this morning, notice thus:

"The market for Flour, which has been strong and buoyant for some weeks past, has materially changed, and is now quite irregular and dull, with a material reduction in price from the highest point. The late advance having been founded upon a supposed injury to the growing crop in England, (from the unfavorable weather then prevalent,) caused large movements and considerable speculation. Later advices showing a decided change in the temperature of the weather, and better prospects for the growing crop have had a depressing effect there and a corresponding one here. The export and home trade, at the reduced rates, is fair, but the speculative demand for future delivery is checked. California brands are in light stock and dull at our quotations. In Wheat the transactions have been heavy, the clearances of the fortnight to England having been 1,160,304 bushels. Prices have been variable, with a strong downward tendency. The decline in England, free receipts and higher rates for freights, have combined to depress the article. The season is so far advanced that the result of a good crop is now apparent, and all fear on that account has ceased. Barley is yet out of season; the crop looks well, and will be large. Oats are lower. Rye is inactive. Indian Corn is neglected by shippers. The unfavorable reports of the growing crop gives the market firmness for that in good condition. The high rates restrict the trade to the local daily wants. The export clearances from this port, for the fortnight past, consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 54,057 bbls. Flour, 1,160,304 bushels Wheat. To the Continent, 144 bbls. Flour, 14,168 bushels Wheat. To South America, 1,824 bbls. Flour, 4,114 bushels Corn. To all other ports, 18,472 bbls. Flour, 3,469 bushels Corn, 3,935 bbls. Cornmeal, 3,252 bushels Peas, and 480 bushels Oats—making a total to all ports of 74,517 bbls. Flour, 1,174,472 bushels Wheat, 7,583 bushels Corn, 480 bushels Oats, 3,252 bushels Peas, and 3,935 bbls. Cornmeal."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	Aug. 27, 1869	558,456	12,944,270	2,308,398
New-Orleans	Aug. 20, 1869	57,661	165,823	315,974
Philadelphia	Aug. 20, 1869	10,644	85,783	57,108
Baltimore	Aug. 20, 1869	16,265	109,621	418,249
Boston	Aug. 20, 1869	1,808	....	....
California	Aug. 12, 1869	10,196	5,303,012	....
Other ports	Aug. 20, 1869	21,811	75,614	75,307
Total		676,843	18,684,123	3,175,036
To about the same period, 1868		529,320	12,660,501	9,056,909
To about the same period, 1867		178,990	5,749,073	10,410,208

To the Continent.

From	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Rye.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York, to Aug. 27, 1869	28,872	218,934	316,312	28,013
Other ports to Aug. 20, 1869	7,166	....	53,497	57,185
Total	36,038	218,934	369,809	85,198
To about the same period, 1868	76,775	594,916	378,542	72,104
To about the same period, 1867	4,314	160,086	79,457	10,573

GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—Bags have been in limited demand within a range of from 16c.@17c. ₱ bag. A fair inquiry has been noted for Cloth, of which 200 bales have been sold here on private terms, the current quotations in the open market having been 23c.@23½c., and 500 bales at Boston at 23c., currency, ₱ yard. The imports into the United States since Jan. 1, according to Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & CO., have been 1,650 bales Bags, and 8,078 bales Bagging; stock now in importers' hands, 9,700 bales Bags, and 8,600 bales Bagging here, with 6,600 bales Bags and 9,000 bales Bagging at Boston.

HAY—New bale Hay continues in light demand at from 50c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs. Old is quiet at 55c.@60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate request at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American has been inactive at former quotations. Manila closes tamely at 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock here, 13,894 bales; at Boston, none. Jute has been quiet but firm at 4c.@5c., gold, ₱ lb. Stock here, 11,400 bales; at Boston, 8,000 bales. Stock of Jute Butts here, 2,500 bales; at Boston, 2,500 bales. Nominal price of Butts here, 3¾c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market, though firm, is comparatively tame; 4,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 2,400 do. Buenos Ayres and 800 Dry Buenos Ayres were placed on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in light request and quoted weak; American at 6c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts were 407 bales; export clearances, none.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $2 70@$2 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—No change has occurred in prices. Business has been quite tame. Receipts to-day, 15,644 sides.

LIME—Rockland is inquired for at $1 15 for Common and $1 50 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in less demand at rather irregular prices.

METALS.—Ingot Copper has been in less request, yet quoted steady. Sales, 100,000 lbs. Lake Superior at 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb. For September delivery, holders were asking 23½c. ₱ lb. In Iron the chief movements have been in Pig, which has been quoted firm, with sales of 100 tons Eglinton Scotch Pig, part at $38; and 1,050 tons No. 1 American Crane on private terms. Lead, Spelter, Tin and Zinc have been without notable change in price, but have been lightly dealt in. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@$42; No. 2 do., $38@$39; American Forge, $36; Scotch Pig, $37@$43; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37½@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11 50@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31¾c.@32c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 37c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 31½c., gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 25@$8 75; Terne do., $5 75@$6 25, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Private dealings, to-day, have been unimportant. Prices have not varied essentially. By auction, 30 hhds. and 6 tierces Porto Rico were sold at 54½c.@60c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been offered more freely, and has been quoted a shade easier in price, leading to a livelier trade. Sales have been reported of 435 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 41c.@41½c., chiefly at 41½c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon. No receipts were reported to-day. The export clearances were 20,000 gallons, by the bark *Harvest Moon*, for Genoa. Crude Turpentine and Tar have been inactive at previous figures. Resin has been held quite firmly, but has been only moderately dealt in. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bbls. Strained, good Strained, and Low No. 2 at from $2 35@$2 50; 130 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25, and 80 bbls. Pale at $5 15, ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were only 141 bbls.; exports, 2,254 bbls. We quote: Spirits of Turpentine at 41c.@42½c., chiefly at 41¼c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 25 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 60@$3 30; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been sparingly sought after at former rates, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 93@$2; Bleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 43@$1 45 ₱ gallon. Palm Oil, 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. By the steamer *Silesia*, 131,260 lbs. Palm Oil were cleared for Hamburg.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING AUG. 30.—The market has been very dull the past week, and the only transaction we have to report is a sale of 60 bbls. Whale, to a manufacturer, on private terms. *Whalebone*—Is in steady demand, with sales of 4,000 lbs. Arctic, on speculation, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Aug. 30, 1869:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
New-Bedford—			
Ship Syren, New-York	2,171	2,658	7,458
Ship Queen of the East	....	2,417	....
Bark Magdalena	720	....	....
Brig T. H. A. Pitt	143	237	....
Provincetown—			
Schooner J. H. Collins	30	40	....
Schooner J. Taylor	150	....	....
Schooner Alexander	....	80	....
Boston—			
Schooner Thriver	100	100	....
Total	3,314	5,532	7,458
Previously	24,291	64,588	526,670
From Jan. 1 to date	27,605	70,120	534,128
Same time last year	27,658	59,784	743,591
Exports for the week ending Aug. 30, 1869	167	....	10,764
Previously	14,031	57	187,995
From Jan. 1 to date	14,197	57	198,741
Same time last year	10,434	6,715	514,357

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in fair request at from 16¼c.@16½c., chiefly at 16½c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 3,800 bbls., all told. Barreled Crude has been quiet but steady at about 22¾c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude was quoted at from 22c.@22½c. ₱ gallon, but was without any notable movement. At Pittsburg, yesterday, Crude in bulk was in light request, on the basis of 14¾c. for September, and 14⅞c. for September, October and November delivery, ₱ gallon. At Venango City bulk Crude was quoted at $5 75 ₱ bbl. on the cars. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; 640 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. No export clearances were reported. Refined Oil was offered quite eagerly in this market on account of parties who had purchased on speculation, for August delivery, and who were bound to receive and pay for the Oil to-day. On such offerings much lower prices were made, but the business was of a somewhat exceptional nature, as regular sellers were not disposed to market their supplies on such a basis. Sales were reported here of 5,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31¼c.@31¾c., in the regular way, closing at about 31½c., and 30½c.@31c., in settlement of August contracts; 4,500 bbls. do., September delivery, chiefly at 32½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31¼c.@31¾c., closing at about 31¾c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., early September delivery, at 32½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg yesterday, Standard White was sold for August delivery at 31⅝c., but was subsequently offered at 31¼c. ₱ gallon, closing weak. The receipts of Refined here were 2,050 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,060 bbls. The export clearances hence were 139,406 gallons by the bark *Stella*, for Cork and orders; 91,020 gallons by the bark *Harvest Moon*, for Genoa; 2,215 bbls. by the bark *Bobsien Kalgedorf*, for Gibraltar; and 5,600 gallons for Valencia. Standard White, in cases, has been in moderate request at from 37c.@38½c.; with sales of 1,000 cases, chiefly at 37½c.; Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in demand and firmer at 10¼c.@10½c., in bbls., and 16c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon. Sales, 1,600 bbls. were made at 10¼c.@10½c., chiefly at 10½c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 10@$2 15, and for Refined, $2 35@$2 40.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 980 bbls., in lots, at $32 10@$32 50 for New Mess, closing at about $32 10, regular way; $32@$32 25 for City Mess; $30 50@$31 50 for Prime Mess; $32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack request at former rates; sales have been reported of 135 packages at 14¾c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16c.@16½c. for Smoked Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at, however, easier prices; sales 380 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@17¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in very moderate request at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@18¾c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef is more active at from $8 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess: $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales, 425 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams are quiet at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese are in light demand at essentially unaltered prices.

RICE—Has been very quiet, but held firmly. No Carolina remains in first hands. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & CO. make the stock of Rangoon 11,350 bags. Carolina is quoted at $8 50@$9 62½; Rangoon, $7 75@$8 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately active, including Turk's Island at 45c.@47c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@$2 90, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 48c.@50c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@$3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 78@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cask.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Stock here, 1,100 bags; at Boston, 7,600 bags.

SEEDS—All kinds have been quiet; prices have varied little. Linseed, $2 12½@$2 15, gold, ₱ bushel. Stock here, in importers' and speculators' hands, as made up by Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & CO., 48,200 bags Calcutta and 15,800 bags Bombay; and at Boston, 41,000 bags Calcutta and 5,000 bags Bombay.

SOAP—Continues quiet but firm, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of 1,077 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 11⅜c.@13¼c., chiefly at 11⅜c.@11 11-16c., for refining grades; 1,051 boxes Havana at 11c¼.@12¼c., and 100 hhds. Melado at 8¾c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in active request at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 231,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@12½c.; also 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20¼c., and 46,500 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in rather more request, particularly Greens, at uniform quotations.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quoted firm on a fair inquiry. Sales, since our last, 567 hhds. at from 7¾c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been in good request, and sales have been made of 460 cases Connecticut chiefly at from 18¾c.@50c.; 179 cases State at 13c.@33c., and 256 cases Pennsylvania at 27½c.@40c. ₱ lb. Of Spanish, sales have been reported of 153 bales Havana, part at 37c., gold, in bond, and 104 bales Yara on private terms. Nothing really new in Manufactured.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouses in August.

	Kentucky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Mary-land.	Total.
Stock Aug. 2, 1869, hhds	18,016	959	19	45	19,039
Rec'd since, hhds	2,922	56	..	..	2,978
Total, hhds	20,938	1,015	19	45	22,017
Delivered since, hhds	5,839	142	..	1	5,982
St'k on hand Sept. 1, 1869, hhds	15,099	873	19	44	16,035
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, Aug. 2, hhds					10,424
Received since, hhds					379
Total, hhds					10,803
Delivered since, hhds					3,632
Stock in the Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, Sept. 1, 1869, hhds					7,171
Total stock Sept. 1, 1869, hhds					23,206

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in August.

	Havana. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock on hand Aug. 2, 1869	7,642	1,619
Received since	6,709	....
Total	14,351	1,619
Delivered since	8,305	223
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1869	6,046	1,396
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	4,637	373

We are indebted to Messrs. M. RADER & SON for the foregoing statistics of the month's movements in Tobacco at this port.

WHALEBONE—Of the week's movements Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. say: "The only sale we have not before reported is of 4,000 lbs. in New-Bedford on speculation, private terms. Holders are still firm at 95c.@$1, gold, for Arctic. Letters received from the Arctic Ocean up to July 24, report the season very bad. Several vessels had been seriously damaged, and a number were leaving the ocean, who reported no whales in the Arctic. Stock Aug. 23, 352,000 lbs.; sales for speculation, 4,000 lbs.; stock at date in first hands, 348,000 lbs.; stock in speculators hands, 45,000 lbs."

WHISKY—Has been quiet and depressed, the range of quotations having been from $1 15@$1 18, chiefly $1 17@$1 18 ₱ gallon; sales, 120 bbls.; receipts, 208 bbls.

WOOL—Of the movements in Wool, in August, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROS. write thus: "The various failures in the Wool and Woolen interest, which have occurred during the past month, have seriously impaired confidence, and rendered the condition of the Wool market even more quiet than has previously existed. Prices nominally remain unchanged. The medium and low grades of Domestic Fleece continue in good demand, while the finer qualities have been less sought for, and are comparatively low priced. Combing descriptions meet with ready sale at former rates. The stock of pulled Wools is small, and lower grades are most wanted. California and Texas Wools move slowly, as they are held rather above the views of buyers. The medium grades are most desired. Low qualities accumulate. Cape Wools are in good supply, and the inquiry for export and home consumption is more active. Mestiza continues neglected, but it is expected will receive more attention, as the season for the production of light goods approaches. Carpet Wools are unchanged, and stocks are moderate. The European markets are without variation worthy of note. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868, were 28,213 bales, 13,499,159 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to July 24, 1869, were 28,457 bales, 12,768,567 lbs.; for month up to Aug. 28, were 4,980 bales, 2,160,664 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York Aug. 31, 1869.

	Cents. ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	46@53
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@50
Unwashed fleeces	32@37
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	18@22
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	33@36
Unwashed white fleece	28@31
Black fleece	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	30@35
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	24@30
Spring Clip, S	22@27
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	23@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@24
Burry lots 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	30@40
Pulled, Superfine	30@38
Pulled, Low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@46
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	35@42
Western limed pulled	40@44
Southern limed pulled	38@43
Tub washed	54@60

FREIGHTS—The market has shown less activity, with some irregularity in rates. For Liverpool there were taken 2,500 bbls. Flour, by steam, part at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 70,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. by sail, and 10d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s.; 150 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 130 hhds. Tallow on private terms ₱ ton; and 80 bales Hops at ½d. ₱ lb. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl., and 125 hhds. Tobacco, by steam, at 38s. ₱ hhd. For Penarth Roads and orders, a North German bark, with 2,200 quarters Wheat at 6s. 6d., and if to a direct port in the Bristol Channel, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Cork and orders, a vessel with 3,000 quarters Wheat was in negotiation, but not actually closed, though so rumored, on the basis of 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For the same destination, a North German brig was chartered to take 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; an American bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s., or 6d. ₱ bbl. less if direct. For a Continental port direct, a British bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, and its products, on private terms, and a North German bark, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (re-chartered) at 5s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD and LALLA ROOKH. The Worrell Sisters.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A grand entertainment in honor of the Harvard and Oxford crews took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, Monday evening, under the auspices of the London Rowing Club. All the Harvard crew were present but Mr. Loring, and Mr. Willan represented Oxford. Speeches were made by Charles Dickens, Thomas Hughes and others. To the toast of the evening, "The Oxford and Harvards," Mr. Simmons responded for Harvard, and Mr. Willan for Oxford. The occasion was one of much interest.

The Parisian Press say that Mr. Burlingame has received a dispatch from the Chinese Government "cordially recognizing" the treaties he has already concluded.

A grand review of the Turkish troops is to take place at Constantinople in honor of the French Empress.

The mutiny on board the United States frigate *Sabine* is, by late cable dispatches, declared to be untrue.

Don Carlos has left Spain for England, abandoning for the present the attempt to provoke a rising in the former country.

GENERAL.

In the Susquehanna Railroad case, on a motion before Judge Hogeboom, at Albany, yesterday, to confirm Robert H. Pruyn as receiver of the road, a motion was entered dissolving that portion of Judge Peckham's injunction which restrained the defendants from instituting proceedings to recover the Company's books, the residue to remain in full force until the next Special Term, when all the questions involved will be fully discussed.

A dispatch from Havana says the papers of that city do not credit the report that propositions have been made to Spain by this Government, looking to a separation of Cuba from the mother country.

A large Convention was held at Springfield, Mo., on the 25th inst., composed of those interested in a railroad from Kansas City, Mo., to Memphis, Tenn. Nearly all the counties on the line of the proposed road were represented.

The annual meeting of the American Spiritual Association convened at Buffalo yesterday. About 200 delegates were present from various States. The session will last three days.

The Democratic State Committee, at Albany, yesterday, decided that the State Convention should be held at Syracuse on Sept. 22.

It is rumored at St. Joseph, Mo., that the Erie Railroad Company has purchased a majority of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad stock.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that the Indians are still troublesome in New-Mexico. Trains are attacked and much stock run off.

Sheldon & Sons' large cotton mill at Barberville, in the town of Hopkinton, R. I., was destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

A bridge on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, near Newton, Iowa, was washed away on Monday. An engine and seven freight cars plunged through the opening, and three employes of the road were killed.

The large freight depot of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Quincy, Ill., was destroyed by fire last Monday night together with all the offices attached, and some thirty freight cars, most of them laden. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The Central Republican Committee met last evening and appointed a sub-committee to report on the condition of the District Associations.

The postal money order system between the United States and Switzerland goes into operation to-day. This is the first attempt to establish the system with any foreign Government.

Samuel Preston, a conductor on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was fatally burned at Newton, Mass., on Monday night, by the explosion of gas in an empty oil tank on a freight train. He resided in Worcester.

W. J. Saville, of Boston, the druggist's clerk who caused the death of Mr. Norton, by selling laudanum for rhubarb, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer the charge of manslaughter.

Luther G. Riggs, editor of the Meriden (Conn.) *Recorder*, was assaulted yesterday at Meriden by a son of Ex-Mayor Parker, who conceived his character assailed in Mr. Riggs' paper.

Charles M. Russell, who was arrested and held in Rochester charged with robbery in Aurora, C. W., was released yesterday by Judge Fuller on a writ of *habeas corpus*. On being rearrested on another warrant he escaped while awaiting transportation to the station-house.

A terrible affray took place at a barbecue at Wilderville, Tenn., last Thursday, in which William Butt, Irving Butt, his son, and William Andrews were killed, and Thomas L. Taylor, Buy Stewart, Bill Andrews and James Andrews were wounded, the first two severely. Dr. Robbins was hit by a ball, although not engaged in the row. Rum was the disturbing element at work.

It is reported that the notorious Bud Carter, of White County, Tenn., who forced William B. Hill, recently, to pay $2,000 for his ransom, was killed on the 26th ult., at the forks of the road near Rock Island, in Warren County. By whom killed is not known.

The ship-laborers of Quebec, numbering 3,700, who are on a strike, while marching in procession on Monday in that city, behaved so disorderly that the military was called out to preserve order. The Mayor of the city was roughly handled.

Bids to the amount of $1,346,000 for City Lunatic Asylum stock, paying seven per cent. interest, were opened yesterday by the Comptroller. The bids range from par to $103 50.

A most disastrous conflagration occurred at Cape May, the fashionable watering place near Philadelphia, yesterday morning. The fire broke out in a small store about 3 o'clock A. M., and before the flames were checked destroyed nearly one-fourth of the city. The Atlantic and United States Hotels are reported in ruins, together with the Post Office and the larger part of the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at about $300,000. The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained. Engines were dispatched from Camden to aid in subduing the flames. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A fire broke out last night in Philadelphia in the brown-stone building on Chestnut-street immediately adjoining the Continental Hotel, occupied as a picture gallery and clothing store. The Continental Hotel was at one time in danger. The loss is heavy, as a number of valuable paintings were destroyed. A fireman was killed by falling through a skylight.

Another large fire in Philadelphia last evening, about 11 P. M., destroyed a private club stable on Broad-street, containing forty horses, only one of which was rescued. A large number of carriages were burned. The loss, it is said, will amount to $30,000.

A Cabinet meeting was held in Washington yesterday, at which the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy were present. The other Departments were represented by under Secretaries.

The Woman's Suffrage Association decided yesterday to address the Social Science Association of England, and the coming Industrial Congress at Berlin in behalf of extending political rights to women.

An examination was commenced yesterday in the case of Archer Brothers, of No. 171 West-street, charged with having prepared incorrect and fraudulent revenue returns.

It is reported that the counsel for "Reddy the Blacksmith" intends to make an application to have his case removed from the Court of General Sessions to some other Court outside of this City.

The Assistant Treasurer's New Method of Paying Coupons.

The Assistant Treasurer of this City, doubtless with a laudable desire to oblige the public, has issued a notice that

> "Parties resident out of the City choosing to assume the risk and expense of carriage both ways, may remit coupons by mail or express, with their Post Office address, and payment, when due, will be made by remittance of gold by mail or express, as may be directed, or by remittance of gold check payable to order, which will be cashed only upon presentation by banks or known responsible parties in this City."

It may be that this innovation upon the practice, not only of this, but, we believe, of every other country, is a safe and a wise one, but we would have less doubt upon the subject if it had been more thoroughly canvassed by the public before its adoption.

The present method of collecting coupons is no doubt very inconvenient, but no nation has yet invented another which it regarded as so safe and more convenient. Assuming that Mr. Butterfield has the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury for this course of procedure, we can see numerous objections to it which incline us to regard it with suspicion. In the first place, the Assistant Treasurer disburses from this City more than one hundred million of dollars annually in payment of coupons. A large share of that, under this order, would have to go by mail. The correspondence necessary for such a business would be enormous. If any of it is lost by the way through robbery or casualty, reclamations will follow. That will increase the correspondence, the clerical force at the office and at Washington would need to be largely enforced and to do what is entirely gratuitous, what is no part of the Government contract with its creditors, and what in the end would be apt to convert the Treasury into a mammoth express company. With Government securities rising every day, is it worth while for us to make an enormous addition to the expense of paying their coupons? Again, there would be on some occasions many millions of these gold checks going to some remote depository, say Chicago or St. Louis. When bankers in Wall-street dare not send their clerk with deposits to a bank without an attendant to prevent his being robbed in midday, is it worth while to risk many millions on an express train three or four days, subject to all the hazards of the highway in the South and West? Express cars have been robbed, and if the temptation is considerable enough they will continue to be robbed.

Again, the great body of holders of these bonds will presume that if the Government invites them to receive their gold checks by mail, that that is a safe and the best way If any accident happens, they will never cease to blame the Government for the loss, and to solicit indemnification.

It should be the study of the Assistant Treasurer to simplify the duties and expenses of his office rather than to increase them.

We do not know where the Assistant Treasurer gets his authority for undertaking this gratuitous work for the Government creditor, but, assuming that he has authority, we fear that he has taken a step which both he and the public will have reason to regret.

The Great Western Railroad of Canada derives whatever importance or prosperity it possesses from its position as a link in the chain of American travel. It takes up its profitable traffic at the Suspension Bridge and lands it at Detroit, or *vice versa*. Sever the connection with the New-York Central, on one side, or with the Michigan Central, on the other, and the Great Western could not earn running expenses. In spite of these facts some of the Canadians, with Hon. Mr. Macpherson at their head, are waxing indignant at a report that a major portion of the Great Western stock "has been purchased by persons who now control connecting lines in the United States, and that arrangements for transferring the road to American control are in progress." Thereupon an outcry is raised against the idea of an "incorporated company of foreigners" exercising authority over a Canadian railroad! Of the facts in regard to the stock operation we know nothing. But in view of the railroad consolidations now in progress looking to the traffic of the West, the absorption of the Canadian road is more than probable. Railroad enterprise in this country is rapidly assuming gigantic proportions; the combinations are vast, the interests involved are vast, and the management, to be successful, must be equally vast and strong. If the Great Western stockholders understand their interests, they will not object to the change which seems to fill Hon. Mr. Macpherson with dread. Absolute American control of the Great Western would be a boon for which the people of the Peninsula traversed by the road could not be too grateful.

How the City Should Keep School.

The trustees of the College of the City of New-York will meet on Tuesday next. when the propriety of continuing the classical course of studies will be discussed, and, so far as that institution is concerned, probably settled.

The abstract question of the comparative value of what is termed classical culture which has occupied the attention of the greatest minds of the Old World as well as the New for some years past, is not presented squarely to the trustees of the New-York College, for the simple reason that this is an institution established in theory, at least, for a class of pupils whose parents cannot afford them the advantages of a liberal education, and who will naturally be compelled on leaving college to take whatever knowledge they possess to the nearest market. However desirable an acquaintance with the dead languages might be to them as an accomplishment, the question for the trustees to consider is whether that kind of knowledge is the most available that professional teachers can give them within the period allotted to the college course.

It may be doubted whether it is the business of the Government to teach school any more than to teach religion; but if public opinion pronounces in favor of schools for the poor at the public expense, as is the case with us, it is scarcely consistent with the republican notion of Government to undertake to give to all the poor children whose parents fancy it would be good for them, a complete university education. Its great expensiveness would not be the least nor the greatest objection to such a policy. Then arises the question, "Where shall we fix the limit?"

Without undertaking to answer that question categorically, we may say with safety that for nine-tenths of the children who are sent to the public schools, what they most need after what is usually termed a good elementary education, is a knowledge of some art or trade by which they may get a living. That is the result which the State is interested in. That is what the tax-payer is anxious to insure, for the knowledge of some craft which will yield a lad a livelihood is the greatest security against crime and vice that society can by legislation or otherwise provide. If, therefore, when our children leave the ward school, they could go where they might learn all that science and art can teach, first about the various economies of domestic life, such as are necessary for the health and welfare of a household, and then some one of the innumerable arts and trades now engrossed by people who, for the most part, know little or nothing about them, such as working in minerals, in metals, in wood, in leather, tilling the soil, photography, telegraphy, dyeing, coloring, &c., we should feel that the Government was legitimately using its prerogative of taxation, and that the money thus appropriated was most wisely expended.

Such is the view taken of their educational duty to the poor by several of the States of the Old World, and with results of which this Metropolis bears abundant evidence. By far the larger proportion of the most competent artisans and mechanics employed in this City to-day are from the Continent of Europe, and the best of them have been trained at professional schools of the kind we have alluded to. It is rare to find an operative with a diploma from such an institution who is not a master of his business.

When, however, the State undertakes to give a university education to the graduates of our ward schools, it embarks upon an open sea for which our theory of Government has provided neither chart nor compass.

We do not wish to prejudge the question to be decided by the trustees of our popular college, and which they will no doubt investigate most conscientiously, but we think they will be perfectly safe in keeping as near as possible to the principle that that is the best education for them to provide which fits their pupils soonest to earn an honest and respectable livelihood.

The Naturalization Question.

There is every prospect of a speedy termination to the long and dangerous controversy which has arisen out of the English law relating to naturalization and allegiance. The rule that a British citizen can never divest himself of his allegiance is so manifestly untenable in days like the present, when British-born subjects are constantly becoming naturalized on this side the Atlantic, that the most eminent English lawyers are the first to urge upon their Government a revision of the statute. We referred lately to Chief Justice Cockburn's pamphlet on the subject, and we now find that his views are powerfully enforced by the recommendations addressed to Parliament by a Special Commission.

Seven out of the ten Commissioners were in favor of so altering the English law as to give alien fathers the power to register their children as aliens at any time during their minority. The minority, consisting of Baron Bramwell, Professor Bernard, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt, were opposed to this, and advised the treatment of children of aliens born in British territory as aliens. With this latter course Chief Justice Cockburn agrees. It would tend to prevent misunderstandings with foreign Powers, and put an end to much personal discontent.

The Commissioners have likewise recommended that "British nationality of children born abroad shall be limited to the first generation." The law at present prohibits aliens from holding or inheriting land. It is recommended that this law should be repealed, so that foreigners may enjoy all the rights in British territory enjoyed by British citizens. Other measures are counseled which may be taken as evidence of the progress of liberal ideas, and of the desire on the part of England to preserve friendly relations with the United States. "The Commission itself," says the *Morning Star*, "is a substantial proof—one of many—of our desire to avoid differences with the great Republic which has sprung from us; and we hope for her cordial coöperation in a general adjustment of this subject for removal of causes of conflict."

The Coal Strike.

The scene has changed again at Scranton. Eccentric as the movements of the miners generally are, their last turnabout has been unusually sudden. On Monday a riot was imminent. A thousand men and more had assembled from the surrounding coal fields to overawe those miners who were disposed to accept the Scranton Company's terms and go to work. Against them had gathered seven hundred citizens enrolled as a volunteer force under Colonel Royce, and a large body of Police headed by the Mayor. Yesterday, however, the outsiders, or "invaders," as the dispatches call them, broke camp and abandoned the field.

The strike sprang from the efforts of the miners to establish the "basis" system of payment throughout the anthracite field. And its long continuance may be charged to the existence of that basis in a part of this field. With coal at the rates to which it has been forced, the men working on the basis could afford to aid their brethren on strike, and these latter were themselves able, even on the other system, to work half the season, and lie idle on strike the other half, without trouble.

But the injustice of the strike culminated when these men who have worked all Summer on the basis declared, the other day, to those who had been holding out, that they should only go to work again on their terms. By taking that position, they have hitherto prevented the Delaware and Hudson men and the Delaware and Lackawanna men from working to any extent, although the latter were offered an advance amounting to forty-seven per cent. over the Spring wages.

The original rejection of this proposition showed that what the miners were aiming at, was not an increase of wages, but *the basis*; and *their* real "basis" amounted, apparently, to the plan of doing pretty much as they pleased, without regard to the value of coal properties. The basis substantially proposes to turn over the control of the mines from the companies that now own them to the Miners' Union, in direct injury to the public outside of the anthracite field. For, taking coal at tide-water at $5 as a basis, which is only a fair price for the producer, the Union thereupon fixes an arbitrary price for mining, adding the stipulation that if the price shall advance above $5, it shall have ten per cent. of the advance on prices at the mines; but if prices go *below* $5, it shall make no reduction. That is a somewhat one-sided proposition. Again, it declares to the operators that they shall employ no workmen except such as belong to the Union, nor exchange a man except by its consent.

There were but two companies, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, that submitted to the basis. They have been working all Summer, and, of course, with a great profit, as the other companies refused to submit, and lay idle. As soon, however, as they shall have become strong enough to resist the basis, their interest also will be to control their own affairs, in which case new and worse trouble may come.

The consequence of this protracted conflict is that the public suffers and probably will continue to suffer—several millions of people for a few thousands. On the one hand, we observe the enormous cost of production by the basis system, on the other hand the large advances now made to the strikers over the Spring wages. People have been holding back everywhere from buying coal; nevertheless, with the first day of Autumn already here, they will soon be forced to lay in the Winter's stock. But the great mines have long been idle, and the rate of production needful to supply the Winter's demand is, of course, very far in arrears. The consequence is that a cold snap may bring the fact to the public mind that coal is needed, and that coal will probably be even higher yet before midwinter. After the first of January only may we hope for an important decline. And for this fine state of affairs, present and prospective, in a commodity as important as bread itself, we may thank the miners.

There has been a general desire, in this exigency, to take the duties from foreign coal. This ought to be done; but it will not relieve the present necessity, simply because bituminous coal cannot be used by us for domestic purposes, except in open grates, and hence its free admission, though desirable on all grounds, would probably not affect the price of anthracite twenty cents a ton. To illustrate our meaning by a single example, there is a Company running boats to Halifax, where the Nova Scotia coal can be bought at less than $3 a ton, which now carries anthracite coal to that point at $10 a ton! Even our Cumberland coal is far superior to the Pictou; and, in fact, this is probably one of the best steam coals in the world. The substitution of the Cumberland coal, which has never risen in price by reason of the strikes, throughout our manufactories, might relieve the demand for anthracite, and thus help to give us what the general public demands, namely, cheap anthracite for domestic use.

The Montreal *Herald* gives currency to a statement that Sir A. T. Galt, formerly Finance Minister of Canada, and in that capacity well and creditably known at Washington, did not accept knighthood from the British Government until he had made known his opinion in favor of Canadian independence. "He could not accept the proffered honor"—so the story runs—"without being assured that his opinions might be held without offence to the Imperial authorities." The answer was worthy of a Cabinet of which Mr. Gladstone is the head. It was that "the knighthood need not be considered an obstacle to Sir Alexander's efforts to bring about the change which his judgment approved." The colonial Press is gradually realizing the imminence of a change which must end in independence or annexation. There is no other alternative. The allegation of those who would have things remain as they are, is that independence would be the sure forerunner of annexation; in other words, that the Canadians are incapable of maintaining their existence as an independent nationality. They have lived so long in swaddling clothes that they have no confidence in the strength of their limbs. The colonial system does not foster self-reliance, we know; at the end of another quarter of a century, therefore, the same objection might be urged. Mr. Galt desires to try the experiment now, while the skies are clear and peace prevails.

Fraudulent Voting in San Francisco.

An independent Convention, with independent nominations, are the immediate results of a movement which has been for some time in progress in San Francisco, and which aims at rescuing the city from the corrupt partisan combinations which have made it a New-York in miniature. An address adopted by the Convention indicates divers "schemes which, under the name of Democracy, have been hatched for the plundering of the people" of the city and State. The former is described as "at this moment in a more deplorable condition than at any previous period of its history." The City Hall is the fortress of a gang of plunderers; the tax-payers are victimized to an extent that would delight a New-York Alderman; and millions of further debt are in prospect unless the Government be transferred to other hands.

They have fraudulent voting, too, in the dashing city of the Pacific. There as here, power fortifies itself by manipulating the ballot-box. The *Alta California* thus states the evil and suggests a remedy:

> "It is notorious that there are one or two thousand votes made every year in this City out of various pretences. These men of straw are carefully distributed about in the various wards, and are colonized from place to place, as the exigencies of the occasion require. The Independent Municipal Convention has begun a good work already, but it must not adjourn without appointing a special Committee, whose business shall be to look after these attempted frauds. Such a Committee should scrutinize every poll list in the City, compare the list, overhaul the Directory, trace out every attempt at illegal registration and fraudulent voting, until the guilty parties are landed in the State Prison. On election day the Committee should have men detailed to watch the polls and challenge every suspicious attempt at voting. It will not do to let this important matter go until election day, but the Committee should be at once organized, and should be vigilant in their scrutiny of the lists, and so be prepared for the rascals who play the part of 'repeaters' in some cases, and manufacturers of voters in other instances."

The counsel is wise as far as it goes, and for San Francisco it may suffice. If the law provides for a registration of voters, the duty of those who would have an honest election is to take care in advance that the registration lists be not made a cover for fraud. They should be scrutinized and every name verified before the day of election. If this be done thoroughly, the game of "repeating" and bogus voting will be frustrated to a very large extent.

The advice is as appropriate here as in San Francisco. After an election we witness unbounded indignation. There are protests against fraud, and demands for redress. But before the election matters are left to take their course. The work of registration is conducted in a slipshod fashion. And no systematic effort is made to revise the lists, and purge them of the knaves who have crept into them. These preliminary exertions are needed, and now is the time to prepare for them. The Independent Convention may facilitate them in San Francisco. For their initiation and conduct in New-York we must look to the Republican Convention, soon to assemble at Syracuse. That body will have an opportunity of creating an organization on which our citizens may rely for the preventive measures which alone will render the Registration law more efficient.

On another aspect of the question San Francisco may felicitate itself. There is evidently a chance of punishing those who vote fraudulently. The *Alta California* actually suggests the State Prison as their prospective habitation. In New-York we do things differently. The law is administered in the interest of the scoundrels who violate it. Deputy Sheriffs, Magistrates and Judges all hold themselves in readiness to facilitate the escape of the whole fraternity of "repeaters." The good citizens of San Francisco will see, then, that their position, bad as it is, might be worse. They are familiar with the New-York method of managing the polls. They have yet to become practically acquainted with all the uses of the New-York judiciary.

The Latest Eastern Question.

When the Viceroy of Egypt set forth on his visit to the chief European Powers there was a general flutter in the official circles of Constantinople. Here was the agent inviting honors which belonged to his chief. The Viceroy had long been suspected of a desire to throw off his allegiance. It seemed now that he was intent upon gaining the support of European Powers for his ambitious projects. The Court, from the Grand Vizier downward, thrilled with indignation at the audacity of the vassal.

A "note" was sent to England, France, and other Powers, reminding them that the Viceroy was not an independent sovereign, and consequently was not suitable to receive Imperial honors. That a little dimmed the splendor of his reception. But still he fared tolerably, although they *did* put him into so hard a bed at Buckingham Palace that he was obliged to entreat that the mattress might be changed. They order those things better in France, and sweet was the sleep of the Viceroy.

Well, now he has returned to the banks of the Nile, and the first thing he finds on his table is a very disagreeable letter. It is, alas! the common fate. Which of us ever *did* get home from a long journey without finding an unwelcome letter? Even Viceroys are but men, subject to all the vicissitudes of our lot. But this particular letter was from the Grand Vizier, and it had been written by order of the Sultan. Its object was to call the Viceroy to account for the pretensions he had put forward in the course of his travels, and for spending so much money. Many of us have heard the same story: "Why did you want to make so great a display? Why came you to be so extravagant?" What is one to do under such circumstances but express contrition and promise to offend no more? The Viceroy has taken that course, and the Sultan's ire is appeased. The Sultan threatened to do mighty things—for civil as his letter may appear to the European eye, there is covert menace under every line of it. The Oriental strikes, but he does not storm and rave at the object of his wrath. And the Father of the Faithful could not condescend to berate his vassal very loudly. But the Viceroy understood what he meant. He has given "satisfactory" explanations. He will not, we presume, buy any more iron-clads at present, nor again invite monarchs to sup with him by the yellow old Nile. Allah Akbar! Bismillah Allah! Every true Mussulman will bless the Prophet for inspiring a peaceful settlement of this new Eastern question!

Don Carlos has abandoned Spain, and all attempts, for the present at least, and we suspect forever, to provoke a popular rising in support of his pretensions to the throne. He has gone to England, and thus ends the Carlist movement. We see in this another illustration of the growing unpopularity in Europe of dynastic Governments. We doubt if any royal line, once driven from a throne in Europe, will ever again be restored to it. The feeling that rulers derive their real power from the people has received a prodigious impulse since the accession of Napoleon III., who claims his throne by the higher than dynastic title of a popular vote, and who has cultivated the feeling that there is no other title so good. The difficulty up to this time of finding a King by "Divine right" for Spain, and the failure of Don Carlos, increases the chances of a selection by the people of a sovereign from the people. The Prince Napoleon would come within this category, though Spain is not likely to accept a sovereign having so many chances as the Prince has of succeeding to the throne of France.

The meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at Albany, yesterday, is made by the *World* an occasion for foreshadowing the action of the coming Convention. Our contemporary anticipates the unanimous renomination of the present State officers, with the addition of Mr. Wright, of Ontario, for the vacant Canal Commissionership, and "two Democratic Judges of the Court of Appeals of eminent standing." Why hesitate to name them? Equal harmony is predicted "with regard to the platform." The New-York Democracy, it is declared, will pronounce against universal negro suffrage and the Fifteenth Amendment. These are the only questions which the *World* ventures to mention. Is the Convention expected to pass the others over in silence? There is the financial question, which General Rosecrans, Mr. John Quincy Adams, and other Democrats of mark, hold up as one of the living issues of the day What will the Convention say about that? Will it take sides with Pendleton, Seymour and the repudiators, or with the *World*, Belmont and the bondholders?

More Democratic Testimony.—The *Citizen*, speaking of the system or "repeating" by which Hoffman was elected Governor last Fall, says:

> "Repeating can be carried on even where there is no false registry, or, to state it more accurately, illegal ballots can thus be deposited in place of legal ones. Toward the close of election day it will be found that a large number of persons who are duly registered have not voted. The names of these are copied off the list and passed out to the repeaters, who then assume a new individuality, and vote in the character of the missing citizens. If the true parties turn up afterward they are denied the right of suffrage, because their names have been fraudulently usurped; but this exposure rarely occurs. We only add these suggestions to the article in the Times in order to make it complete, and not with the least expectation that they will awaken the public to a full sense of the situation."

Postal Exchange With Switzerland.

The International postal money order system is to be commenced between the United States and Switzerland to-day, the latter country being the first to enter into an arrangement with our Post Office Department, whereby money orders may thus be transmitted between this country and Europe. The Swiss exchange office is at Basle, whither all such orders from the United States will be sent in the first instance, and thence the money due on the order will be transmitted to the proper recipient in any part of the Swiss Republic. In making the exchange for every dollar in gold paid at the New-York office, the correspondent in Switzerland will be entitled to receive five francs, fifteen centimes, less the fees charged by the local department there. The rate of charges here for effecting the exchange and transfer is: On all sums of $20 or less, twenty cents in gold; over $20 and not exceeding $30, thirty cents in gold; over $30 and not exceeding $40, forty cents in gold; over $40 and not exceeding $50, fifty cents in gold.

The Byron Scandal.

The Hartford *Post* closes an article in relation to Mrs. Stowe's article on Lord Byron in the September *Atlantic* with the following statements:

> "To this it is proper that we should add one or two statements that, so far as we know, have not been in print. When the advance sheets of the *Atlantic* paper were sent to Mr. Macmillan, the London publisher, he read them and promptly decided to print them in his magazine. The story was not unknown in England. And we may further remark that considering his position in English society, and his own interests, he would not have been likely to have published the paper if he had not had reason to think it well founded. This, of course, is only inferred, for even English publishers are not always above an inclination to sensational publications.
>
> But another statement is of more consequence. We have heard that a Chancery suit is now pending in the English Court which will throw light upon the alleged offspring of the alleged incestuous intercourse of Lord Byron and Augusta. If this shall turn out to be true, it will be the most important piece of evidence yet offered, and we shall look for its confirmation or disavowal with profound interest."

A Big Nugget of California Gold.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 21.

A. T. Farrish & Co. received this morning from Downieville a nugget of gold weighing 106 pounds, being almost, if not quite, the largest ever taken out in this State, and within a few pounds the largest ever found in the modern gold-mining. The value is about $25,000. In the same find 367 65-100 ounces were obtained in smaller nuggets, from 20 to 75 ounces each; also, one cake of fine gold, retorted, weighing 1,180½ ounces. All these are now in Mr. Farrish's hands. This extraordinary pile ($52,000) was obtained in one day by two men, from the Monumental Quartz Mine in Sierra Buttes, Sierra County, owned by W. A. Farrish and others. William Farrish writes that in two days he would send as much more. The vein varies from one to three feet, and is filled with decomposed quartz. The gold is obtained by sluicing, using quicksilver to catch the fine particles. The tailings only go through an arastra. The Sierra Buttes and the Independence Mine are located on the same mountain. It is only some two months since Messrs. Farrish commenced work on this mine, and they have got in a few feet. A week ago they sent down $3,000 as the result of two men's labor for eight or nine weeks.

INCIDENTALS.

The official call for the assembling of the Republican State Convention in Syracuse, on the 29th of September, makes some changes in the apportionment of delegates, but they affect only two districts. The fourth district of Oneida will have three delegates, instead of four, as first published, and the third district of Onondaga is entitled to four instead of three delegates.

Hon. Henry Wilson's history of the rise and fall of slavery in the United States is to be comprised in three volumes, and the first, it is expected, will be ready before the meeting of Congress.

The officers of the New-Hampshire State militia held a meeting in Concord one day last week, and determined to keep up their present organization, even at their own expense. The Legislature, at its recent session, cut off the usual small appropriation for the maintenance of the militia.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* still clings to the old Democracy, but it does not applaud the action of the Democrats in Virginia and Tennessee. There, it says, it was the Democracy stooping to conquer—a party for time and not for eternity—a party formed to win a victory and not to hold a citadel.

A man in Waterbury, Conn., who engaged a carriage on Friday morning to attend a funeral in the afternoon, subsequently countermanded his order because "the woman wasn't dead yet."

There is a conscience-stricken individual in Boston. On Sunday night he threw under the door of the office of the Treasurer of the Boston and Providence Railroad, a note with $1,000 inclosed, saying the money belonged to the Company.

The little town of Arthur, in Canada, was enlivened by the liveliest fight it has witnessed for many a day, on Monday week. The spectators were dissatisfied with the performance of North's circus, and a row resulted, in which one of the circus men was stabbed and a number of others more or less injured.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* is willing that Andrew Johnson should go the Senate, but it wants him to go there as a Tennessee politician, and protests against his going as a representative of Southern sentiment. It tells him that he was always against Southern sentiment and Southern rights as long as it was the fashion to be so, and that sooner or later the South will have some of her faithful sons to represent her—"younger men who have drawn inspiration from her grand prophets, and whose baptism was in the blood of a glorious though baffled revolution."

A California paper reports that there were 50,000 tons of wheat lying in sacks along the banks of the Sacramento River, in Tehama, Butte, Sutter, Colula and Yolo Counties, on the 1st of August, and that 60,000 more were to follow, making 110,000 tons as the yield of five counties.

Grand Rapids, Mich., has a hand-organ manufactory, and at the latest dates the incendiary's torch had not been applied to it.

A California gambler bet his artificial teeth on the result of a game, and lost in spite of his teeth.

Mrs. Stowe has found a champion in John Neal, of Portland, Me., who has, it is said, facts in his possession to corroborate her statements. The Boston *Advertiser* says, "Mr. Neal was present at Lord Byron's funeral, and acquainted with his friends, and that his reminiscences will soon appear in the public prints, and form a fit sequel to his already published *Wandering Recollections*."

Democratic papers in Mississippi assert that the State Democratic Executive Committee stand divided—eleven to nine—upon the propriety of supporting the National Union Republicans.

A newspaper published in Concord, N. H., reports that a large body of black ants were seen a few days ago in the highway between London and that city, formed in two lines, extending entirely across the road. A severe battle was fought by them, which lasted nearly an hour; after which both sides were occupied in burying their dead.

A correspondent at Honolulu complains of Prince Alfred's wish to see that last relic of barbarism among the natives, a lenau, including the disgraceful hula-hula dance, and observes that perhaps the fathers of these dancers were the very men who killed and eat his illustrious countryman Captain Cook.

The Baltimore *Gazette* is, fortunately, almost alone in its expressed desire for the continuance of sectional prejudices and animosities in this country. In an article laudatory of the schools in Maryland, published in yesterday's issue, it says: "There are many and cogent reasons why we should give the preference to our own institutions of learning, and foster and encourage that sentiment of local attachment which makes us proud of our city and State, and in sympathy with the section to which we belong."

The Louisville *Express* believes in the formation of a new party, to be made up of the conservative men of all parties, but it wants to take the name Democratic. And it says that, "for whatever part of the disastrous results of the civil war the Democratic Party may have been responsible, that party has atoned with tears and blood. It has been purged of its sins by fire."

The farmers in Kansas are boasting of their enormous potato crop the present year, and a local paper rejoices with them "because they are excellent food for hogs and cattle, and splendid for railroad laborers."

Mr. D. Stanley Mercein, a native of this City, died at his residence in Easton, Penn., on Sunday, after a short illness, aged 58 years. He was a son of Thomas R. Mercein, at one time Comptroller of the City, and one of the Committee of Defence during the war of 1812, and was a son-in-law of Hon. James F. Randolph, of Easton.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* proclaims that the great issue of State rights is far from being dead; and it maps out the battle yet to be fought, which is to force an acknowledgement from the North that the legislation of the last four years has been illegal and unprincipled; that the people are supreme over their own institutions, and the Federal Government subject to their authority, and that the men of the South, as well as those of the North and West, are sovereign in the control of their own domestic relations and firesides.

The property embracing Berkeley Springs, West Va., has recently been sold for $35,000 to a joint stock company organized under a general law of the State. The buildings and grounds are to be put in order at a further expense of $15,000.

Nearly $11,000 worth of bank checks and bonds were found by a boy in an upright boiler in front of the boiler works in Fall River, Mass., on Thursday. They were in a wallet bearing the name of Mr. Southard Bryant, of Boston, and it was ascertained by telegraph that they belonged to him.

The Massachusetts State Prohibitory Committee has issued a circular appealing to the Republicans of the State to thwart the purposes of the Union Republican League, and elect as delegates to the State Convention "none but faithful Republicans, who have stood firm to and are determined to abide by the well-established principles of the Republican Party."

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CHINA.

The British steamship *China*, from Liverpool, Aug. 21, and Queenstown, Aug. 22, reached this port last evening. Her advices are three days later.

ENGLAND.

A Sensation by Mr. Boucicault—Dr. Cumming and the Pope—The British Association—The Wheat Harvest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

In the dullest season of life in London, Mr. BOUCICAULT has provided a sensation beyond anything that his most masterly sensation dramas could give. It is of a sort that this most virtuous of countries loves—a moral sensation—a sharp spasm of indignant virtue. We have had a brilliant season of French plays at the St. James, patronized by royalty, nobility, rank and fashion, winding up with the immortal SCHNEIDER in "La Grande Duchesse," "Barbe Bleue" and "Orphée aux Enfers." We have had the Drive in Hyde Park and the Lady's Mile in the most fashionable hours invaded by golden-haired Anonymas in the most dashing equipages. They have long formed an interesting portion of the spectacle at the opera and in the private boxes of the theatres. Their photographs crowd those of the highest and most distinguished personages in the land in hundreds of shop windows; and now we hear indignant British virtue writing letters and leaders in the newspapers denouncing Mr. BOUCICAULT and blaming the Lord Chamberlain because the counterfeit presentiments of these queens of the *demi-monde* are brought before us on the stage of Drury-lane. Paterfamilias cannot take his wife and daughters there. They have seen "La Traviata"—but that was in Italian. They have seen "Barbe Bleue," and thought it delightful fun—but it was in French. "Formosa" is in English.

The dramas of Mr. BOUCICAULT, however strong they have been in certain dramatic elements styled sensational, have from first to last been singularly free from anything which could call for the interference of the Lord Chamberlain. I doubt if he has ever had to expunge a phrase or lengthen a petticoat. I was, therefore, curious to see in what he had offended in "Formosa." The raising of the moral question of course made it necessary to go early. Even Drury Lane cannot hold all who must be interested in such an investigation. The house was crammed, and there was no lack of ladies. Where propriety is in question, in these days of woman's rights agitation, women are as anxious as men to see that justice is done. The VOKES family, promoted from the Alhambra Music Hall to shine among Her Majesty's servants at Drury Lane, kept the house in high good humor, until the curtain rose on "Formosa," which begins with the training of the Oxford crew, and ends with the University boat-race. The hero of the drama is the stroke of the Oxford eight; the heroine the barmaid of a country inn, who has become a queen of the *demi-monde*; and one act of the play is a night revel at her villa on the banks of the Thames at Fulham, and in two scenes there are introduced in subordinate parts and as supernumeraries five or six of the syrens we have hitherto seen everywhere except upon the stage.

The drama is full of go, with sharp dialogue, well-drawn character, striking situation, beautiful scenery. It enlists from the first moment the sympathies of the audience. They feel sorry for the heroine of the piece, but quite forget to be indignant. She has been a victim; but she has abandoned her bad and splendid career, and come back to her humble home to help her poor father and mother, who are quite ignorant of her past life. She is driven back to it by the threat of exposure, and made the instrument of ruin to the young Oxonian. She repents, and saves him. Pit, boxes and gallery are not shocked with the presentation of a character with which all are but too familiar. In the scene in the gardens of the Fulham villa, a lady, who is as profuse of her aspirates as of her jewels, is asked by her cynical protector, "What is the use of my spending a fortune to make you look like a lady, when you can't open your mouth without letting out Newington Butts?" At this speech there came a solitary hiss from a private box. It might have been at the mention of the vulgar, but not otherwise disreputable locality. The audience saw no reason for the hiss, and took no notice of it. A little further on, the virtuous mother of the poor syren, overwhelmed with grief at the discovery of her daughter's position, makes some uncomplimentary allusion to aristocratic vices, and the house is pierced unpleasantly with four or five possibly aristocratic hisses. And then the whole house, thoroughly warmed up by and wound up in the action of the piece, and adopting the offending sentiments as their own, burst into one of those whirlwinds of applause that, in a great crowded theatre, become sublime. The little fiz of uncorked virtue simmered down, and was heard no more, and the drama went on to its triumphant conclusion. The heartless and dissolute hero marries a beauty and a fortune; the dissolute heroine finds a rich and devoted husband; the two villains of the piece are marched off to prison by four policemen, and Oxford wins as usual. The piece is not nearly so good as several of Mr. BOUCICAULT's dramas, but this attack upon it is likely to make it one of his greatest successes. The envious critics will say that the mere suggestion of impropriety will fill Drury Lane for a twelvemonth. I take an entirely different view of the matter. Mr. BOUCICAULT has a million of admirers, who will all go to see that he has fair play; and as the love of fair play is known to be the distinguishing characteristic of Englishmen, a million more at least, who care nothing for the author, will still go to judge for themselves. If a drama is strongly praised, it may be mere puffery. If it is strongly abused, enough people wish to know what for to make a good run for it.

I looked around the house with some care to see the character of the audience which the newest dramatic sensation had attracted. First of all the crowd at the doors of the theatre curiously differed from the one I saw the night before waiting for admission to Mr. ROBERTSON's comedy of "School" at the Prince of Wales. Six-sevenths were women. At Drury Lane, at the same period, nine-tenths were men, but the women came a little later in quite their usual numbers. It is not the season for fashionable houses, yet the dress circle was full, and most of the private boxes were occupied. There were, perhaps, a dozen of the class whom some of the critics tolerate in the boxes, but are quite shocked at seeing represented on the stage—I mean, of course, the upper class of splendidly disreputable ladies whom the "girl of the period" is said to slavishly imitate. I I may be mistaken, and it may have been the too well got up girl of the period herself whom I took for her prototype.

Whenever the "Silly Season" begins we hear from Dr. CUMMING. He tells us when the world is coming to an end, or the best method of keeping bees, or the true character of the millennium, or that there should be no peace with Rome—always something interesting and important for the long vacation. This year his "enormous gooseberry" is the visit he proposes to make to the Pope at the approaching general Council. Dr. CUMMING thinks of going to Rome as a representative of British Protestantism, and as it is important that such a fact should be known, he writes to the *Times* about it. The Pope invited all non-Catholics to return to the bosom of the one Church on this occasion, and Dr. CUMMING, to show perhaps that the world is really coming to an end this year, proposes to accept the invitation—after a fashion. So he has written to Dr. MANNING to know how he will be treated. Will the Pope give him safe conduct, or, if he does, may he not on the principle that no faith is to be kept with heretics, burn him like HUSS? But if Dr. CUMMING cannot trust the Pope, what confidence can he place in the Archbishop of Westminster? It is a perilous business, and a sort of halo of martyrdom already encircles the brow of the Bee Master of the *Times*. Archbishop MANNING, cunning Jesuit, answers him most politely, sends him one of his books to read, and for further information refers him to the Pope. Dr. CUMMING, who has been lecturing about the provinces on "No Peace with Rome," addresses Antichrist as "Holy Father," to the great scandal of the *Rock* and *Daily Advertiser*, and signs himself the most obedient servant of "The Man of Sin," and the "Beast of the Apocalypse," whom he calls "Your Holiness." Awaiting an answer to this letter, also printed in the *Times* in the choicest ecclesiastical Latin, in writing which the *Church Times* cruelly suggests that he was probably aided by Dr. MANNING, who was a classic "first" at Oxford, Dr. CUMMING is packing his trunks, which are already labeled "Hotel of the Scarlet Lady, Babylon," and will start if the Pope's answer is favorable or he can be insured in any way that he will be able to use one of Mr. COOK's return tickets. The condition of Dr. CUMMING's going to Rome is that he will be permitted to state to the Council the reasons why Protestants are not Catholics, without being burnt for it. For this purpose he will have only to translate, or get translated, into Latin his lecture, "No Peace with Rome," and, if he is permitted to read it to the Council, he is not without hope of converting to some form of Protestantism Pope, Cardinals and Bishops, which would be the end of the world and the beginning of millenium in good earnest. It is sad to see that most of the papers, religious and secular, either scold or chaff Dr. CUMMING for his heroic undertaking, and the *Saturday*, in its most satiric vein, heads its article on the subject, "Hob and nob with Antichrist."

The British Association is now in session at Exeter. It is engaged in measuring the rapidity with which the star Sirius is running away from us, and the perhaps more important matter of the temperature of the moon. At the centre of illumination this is now decided to be 500° Fahrenheit. And poets talk of the moon's cold rays! It is in this way that science is playing the mischief with everything imaginative and romantic.

This week will see the end of the wheat harvest over the southern half of England, in dry cool weather, and I judge there is a fair medium crop, but prices hold up and are more likely to rise than fall. A good harvest in France, however, gives England command of a larger surplus elsewhere.

I write this with the languor of a languid week, after the excitements of a long, hard season. Now Autumn fairly sets in, the weather grows cool and the nights long; sea, moor and mountain refresh and invigorate, and we shall soon be at work again. They talk of the dull monotony of existence. I think any one who will look about him will find it sufficiently lively. It is the slow people who find it slow, and the dull ones who fancy it dull. They "look in the glass and find it so."

MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

General Meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company.

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 21.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held yesterday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the steps to be taken with respect to the 1,000 shares in the French Atlantic Telegraph Company, to which the Company is entitled under the charter-party dated the 26th August, 1868, and to declare a dividend. Sir DANIEL GOOCH, Bart, M. P., Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Chairman said the directors proposed to divide the shares received from the French Company among the shareholders in proportion to their holdings in the Great Eastern Company, but there were some 59 of these shares which could only be dealt with in fractional parts or by selling them. This meeting had been called to enable the shareholders to express their opinion whether they would sell these shares with the view of dividing the proceeds, or whether they would keep them in hand, and take the chance of their being worth more at some future time. The result of the recent voyage had been exceedingly satisfactory. The ship behaved herself most admirably, and he must take this opportunity of expressing his sense of the obligation the shareholders were under to Captain HALPIN and the officers connected with her. He (Sir DANIEL) had accompanied the ship upon all her voyages, and she was never better worked or better managed than during the recent voyage. The laying of cables across the Atlantic would always be an exceedingly hazardous and difficult task to perform; but he was more than ever convinced of the advantage which the *Great Eastern* possessed over smaller vessels for work of this description. He would now move "That the 1,000 shares in the French Atlantic Telegraph Company be divided among the shareholders, in proportion to their respective holdings, and that in cases where a proprietor shall, by reason of the number of shares held by him in this Company, be entitled to a fractional part of the shares in the French Company, he shall be paid such fractional part at the rate of £20 per share.

This having been seconded, the Chairman, in replying to questions, said they had received from the French Company for laying the cable £20,000, plus £1,400 a month. If the shareholders accepted this resolution the directors would take steps to transfer these shares in the French Company to the shareholders in this Company in proportion to the amount of their respective holdings.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. MARSDEN moved, and Mr. PIPON seconded, a resolution to the effect that the mode of dealing with these shares should be left to the discretion of the Directors.

In reply to questions, the Chairman said the Company had been saddled with some heavy burdens in consequence of the failure of the Company which chartered the ship to make voyages between Brest and New-York at the time of the French Exhibition. Those burdens had, however, been got rid of, but they held the Company referred to responsible for them. The litigation with the directors of that Company was still proceeding, and though he could not say what the result might be, he was in hopes of getting something back. The *Great Eastern* sails for India in the first week of October next, to lay the new Indian Cable in February, and she was expected to return in May. The Company were to receive £50,000 stock for laying the cable. A portion of the money received from the French Company had been expended in meeting claims which had fallen upon them by the failure of the French Company referred to.

A shareholder asked if anything was being done to secure to the Company the laying of the Falmouth and Gibraltar cable.

The CHAIRMAN—You may take it that we are doing our best for you.

The resolution was carried, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business of the meeting.

Barbarous Treatment of a Lunatic.

From the London Morning Post, Aug. 21.

At Loughborough Petty Sessions, on Thursday, HENRY BLACK, a farmer, Sheepshed, Leicestershire, was charged with boarding and lodging in his house JOHN BAGNALL WILD, as a lunatic, without having the house registered or licensed for the reception of lunatics; also with abusing and ill-treating him. Mr. H. S. SAW, Birch-lane, London, appeared to prosecute at the instigation of the Lunacy Commissioners, and Mr. CRANCH, of Nottingham, for the defence. It was proved that the patient, who was a son of the late Rev. WM. QUINTON WILDE, and brother of the late SAMUEL WILDE, a Magistrate of Costock, had been in the care of defendant since the year 1837, and that he had been treated very kindly, save that he was in chains. On the 4th instant Dr. BUCK, of the Leicester and Rutland Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent HAGUE, of Loughborough, visited the defendant's house, and in the back living room they found WILDE seated in a chair fastened to the wall by means of staples. There were handcuffs round his wrists, which were connected by an 18-inch chain, which also passed to a holdfast in the wall. There was also an anklet of iron under the chair attached to a staple in the wall. Fastened in that way, it was difficult for a man to stand upright. In the bedroom was an anklet fastened to the bedpost by a cord, also another handcuff padded by rags. In the closet in the yard was, close to the floor, a staple with iron chain attached. WILDE's wrists were discolored, also his legs and arms and ankles. There was, also, an unreduced discoloration of the left arm and a fracture of the thumb bone. WILDE had been in the asylum since that time, and had conducted himself in a harmless and childish way. At first he could not give his own name, but lately he had answered questions more freely, and his understanding had improved. He did not require any mechanical restraint. Superintendent HAGUE corroborated; Mr. BROWN proved that defendant's house was not licensed as an asylum, and Miss GREEN, Leicester, deposed that she was a relative, and that BLACK had received £12 10s. a quarter for the maintenance of WILDE. Accused reserved his defence, and was committed for trial at the Assizes.

The Irish Disestablished Church—Circular from the Archbishops.

The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin have issued the following joint address to the clergy and laity in reference to the Provincial Synods which they had summoned to meet at Armagh and Dublin. It was briefly referred to in our dispatches of the 20th inst.:

"To the Clergy and Laity of the Church of Ireland, grace and peace be multiplied through Jesus Christ our Lord. We have this day issued our writs summoning the provincial synods of our respective provinces to meet in Armagh and Dublin. The purpose for which we have called them together is to consult and treat on the representation of the clergy in that general synod of Bishops, clergy and laity, the expediency of assembling which has been recently declared by an unanimous resolution of the Irish prelates. In considering a subject of such momentous importance as a future policy for the Church of Ireland, we felt strongly that we had not to originate a constitution for a new communion, but to repair a sudden breach in one of the most ancient Churches in Christendom. The State, which represented and acted for the laity, having withdrawn from all connection with the Church, it becomes a matter of necessity to devise means to reintroduce the lay element in a manner which should be in consonance with the principles and rules which had heretofore prevailed in her ecclesiastical constitution. Precedents of an ancient date might have justified the Archbishops in summoning, of their own authority, provincial synods of the Bishops, clergy and laity of the Church, to meet and consult on pressing affairs. We could not, however, exercise this power without deciding questions concerning the representation of the clergy and laity which we have thought it better to leave to them to determine respectively for themselves. We felt that the clergy would naturally and reasonably desire to consider on their own behalf the changes which would be necessary to adapt their representation to the present circumstances of the Church; and that it would also be more satisfactory to the laity if the preparation of a scheme of lay representation were committed to themselves. We had, then, in respect of the clergy, to fall back upon the ancient ecclesiastical synods of the two provinces which, though they have been long in abeyance, were yet in existence, and capable at any moment of being called into active operation by proper authority. In the province of Dublin, the synod has been actually summoned *pro forma* every third year, for nearly a century and a half. In recurring to the ancient provincial synods, as a means of bringing before the consideration of the clergy the question of their future representation, we were met, at the outset, by a formidable difficulty in the constitution of the synods themselves. In lapse of time great changes had taken place in the Church. Bishoprics had been united; chapters had decayed and been left without either duties or property, while the number of clergy had increased more than threefold. It was, therefore, clear that the proportion of parochial clergy who were summoned 150 years ago would be by no means an adequate representation at the present day. Such an obsolete arrangement would be satisfactory neither to the clergy nor to the laity of the Church. It will therefore be, in our judgment, the immediate duty of the synods, which must be summoned on the ancient model, to consider and carry out such changes as will give to the parochial clergy the position which they may justly claim in the representative body. It may by some be considered unreasonable to bring the clergy from all parts of Ireland for the sole purpose of reforming their representation in the provincial synods. But when we call to mind how highly honorable and important a task it is to adapt the ancient synod of the Church to the requirements of its present condition, and, by removing obsolete arrangements, to give it a constitution which shall obtain the confidence and coöperation of the whole Church, the objection will, we trust, disappear. Public opinion, the united wishes of clergy and laity, and the interests of the Church, so clearly define what is required, that we doubt not it will be fully accomplished, whatever sacrifices may be required on the part of the present members of the synod. This being done, and the numbers which are to constitute the representation of the clergy being definitely settled, these ecclesiastical synods will be dissolved for the purpose of reassembling in that new shape which they will have given themselves, and in union with such a number of lay representatives as would properly complete the constitution of the proposed General Synod. We now address ourselves especially to the laity of the Church of Ireland, with the expression of our earnest hope that they will prepare such a representation of themselves against the time of this reassembling as may, when united with the clerical representation, complete that body which the necessities of the Church so urgently demand. We are quite aware of the many difficulties and embarrassments which must beset our lay brethren in the undertaking of such a work—above all, in the making a beginning. And if we have been slow to proffer any suggestions as to the way in which the laity should arrange the scheme of their representation, this has arisen altogether from an apprehension lest we should appear to limit that freedom of action on their part which we sincerely desire to see them exercise; and we are anxious to express in our own name, in the name of the whole episcopal body, and as we are confident in the name of the entire clergy, our readiness to coöperate in this work, by counsel, or by any other means in our power. If it should be thought expedient to make use of the parochial system and diocesan conferences, as on a late occasion, we offer ourselves, and we are sure that we may also offer the ready help of all our clergy, for the carrying out of the wishes of our lay brethren. Earnestly praying that in a task so novel, so perplexing, so arduous, of such immense significance for the whole future of our Church, as that which is before us, we may each and all be guided by that Holy Spirit of truth, unity and concord, who can alone give us a happy issue from the difficulties and dangers which are around about us on every side, we remain your faithful servants in Christ,

M. G. ARMAGH,
R. C. DUBLIN.

AUG. 18, 1869.

Lord Palmerston's Diary.

The London *Record* says:

The main fact published by the *Athenæum* is quite true, although not to the extent which an evening contemporary would conduct sanguine readers to believe when it intimates that 'Lord PALMERSTON's shrewd perception and genial humor were employed in this diary of his to analyze the characters of the great men with whom for three-score years he was in almost daily contact. Sir HENRY BULWER, who is said to be at work on a biography of the veteran statesman, will have materials at disposal unequaled since the days of BOSWELL.' The diary is to be full of interest, and distinguished by all the late Premier's finest characteristics. It commences when he was sixteen years of age, and it ends at the close of 1830, when he assumed office as Foreign Secretary. But at present no continuation of the diary has been found among his Lordship's papers; and it has none of the attributes of a Boswelian record. It is replete in interest; modest, unaffected, and simple; without an atom of gall or ill-nature, but short and condensed, as if the style had been formed after the model of the sententious brevity of TACITUS. It seems to have been originally designed in its present form chiefly to explain why he left the Tories and took office under the Whig Earl GREY; a change which, according to Lord PALMERSTON's chivalrous sense of honor, could only be justified by the fact that he was himself deserted by the party when he was unseated for the University of Cambridge for voting in favor of Roman Catholic emancipation, although there had been an established compact according to which that question was to have been an open one. This diary will explain that his long term of service as Secretary at War was not from the want of many overtures to accept higher offices. His Lordship was importuned by Mr. PERCEVAL, as Mr. PITT's successor at Cambridge, to assume Mr. PITT's office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He also declined the Governor Generalship of India, and he was willing to have accepted, on Mr. CANNING's solicitations, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But GEORGE IV. thought he should find a more pliant Minister in Mr. HERRIES; and Mr. CANNING was compelled, after a visit to Windsor, to make an awkward apology to Lord PALMERSTON by offering him a British peerage and the Governorship of Jamaica. We understand that the story of this interview is full of the most racy humor. The Viscount burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, which for a moment quite disconcerted CANNING, until Lord PALMERSTON, with his ready good humor, relieved the Premier by telling him that he saw that he had not the Chancellorship of the Exchequer at his disposal, but that for himself he preferred the House of Commons to the niggers! Lord PALMERSTON's life spans the gulf that separates the era of FOX and PITT from the times of GLADSTONE and BRIGHT. But we fear no diary will be found to conduct Sir HENRY BULWER over the thirty-five years which separates the commencement of Earl GREY's administration from the close of Lord PALMERSTON'S.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Letter of the Grand Vizier to the Viceroy of Egypt.

Following is the letter sent by the Grand Vizier to the Khedive on the 3d inst., which has caused so much comment:

Your Highness is aware of all the various rumors and apprehensions to which the object and chief aim of your journey to Europe have given rise both in the Press and in the Cabinets.

At the moment when these rumors were everywhere circulating, it appeared to us that a frank and loyal explanation would be the sole means to remove all doubts and difficulties to which they might give rise. By order of our august master, therefore, I avail myself of your Highness' return to Egypt to address to you what follows:

The high confidence and benevolence of His Imperial Majesty toward your Highness have been shown by too many visible and material proofs to render it necessary for me to dilate thereupon.

At a moment when it was in the midst of the gravest political complications, the Imperial Government, while modifying them, did not refuse to grant the various demands which you addressed to it, though in the eyes of the world these demands did not seem to harmonize with the sentiments of loyalty which our august master had a right to expect from you.

This circumstance and the strange conduct of the Egyptian troops on their arrival and at the commencement of their stay in Crete, on the occasion of the last insurrection in that island, and the precipitation with which they were withdrawn, together with other similar incidents, had been almost forgotten by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, with the sole view of giving your Highness yet another proof of the benevolence with which he did not cease to be animated toward you.

Thus your Highness will admit that not only did His Majesty show no desire to trammel the continuance of your position within its designated limits, but that he also spared neither aid nor facility in your interest.

The great country of Egypt, which is placed under the administration of your Highness, being one of the most important territorial possessions of His Imperial Majesty, the well-being and prosperity of its inhabitants are naturally the object of his most lively solicitude.

"In consequence and in virtue of his right as Sovereign of the country, our august master would be entitled to exercise a supervision over the expenditure which weighs so heavily on the present as on the future of Egypt. If this supervision has not been exercised—if the other rights and duties specified by the Imperial firmans which conferred the hereditary administration upon your family have not been invoked, it has been, not because His Majesty meant for a moment to renounce any one of either his rights or his duties, but solely because His Majesty was convinced that your Highness, in your wisdom, would not abuse this abstinence, and that, appreciating rightly the benefits of which you have been the object, you would never diverge from the path of loyalty and devotion.

It was at a moment when this conviction existed in all its strength, and when the benevolence of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan toward you continued and was daily increasing, that the scheme of your intended journey to Europe was announced to me.

Although your Highness had been good enough to apprize us of your departure, you did not deem it incumbent on you to afford us the least information as to the motives assigned by public report for your voyage, nor to give any answer whatever to the requests for explanation which were officially addressed to you.

Though greatly astonished at this silence, we still thought it right to await the moment which would light on these facts.

It was during this interval that we received information of your visit, direct from Alexandria to Corfu, made to His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, and of the invitation which you gave to that Sovereign to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. The news of similar invitations to the other Sovereigns whom you next visited followed this first piece of information.

It is needless to say that our august master would feel great pleasure in seeing the Sovereigns of Europe, if it so pleased them, attending the inauguration of a great public work accomplished in a portion of his dominions, and honoring with their presence one of the chief members of his Government, placed at the head of the Egyptian Administration.

Only your Highness is too enlightened to render it necessary to remind you that the invitation of an independent Sovereign to a foreign country should be made by the independent Sovereign of the country. The contrary infringes alike upon the dignity of the invited and the rights of the territorial Sovereign.

Thus, the form adopted in this question by your Highness is in all points contrary both to the respect due to the sacred rights of our Sovereign and to the consideration necessary for the august Princes whom you proposed to invite.

On another point—it was the duty of the representatives of the Sublime Porte abroad to place themselves at the disposition of your Highness as one of the greatest dignitaries of our Empire. Your Highness' official relations required to be carried on through their instrumentality. It would appear, nevertheless, that their solicitude in the fulfillment of this duty, far from having been agreeable to your Highness, had no other effect than that of displeasing you, and it is with pain that we have learnt of all the reserve with which you thought proper to mark your intercourse with them.

Your Highness knows better than any one, and it is moreover, expressly stipulated in the Imperial firmans, that with the exception of a few privileges established in her favor, Egypt differs in nothing from the other Provinces, and that its Administration cannot direct official relations with other Powers.

The treaties which exist between the Sublime Porte and other States, as well as the fundamental laws of the Empire, must have the same force and vigor there.

Notwithstanding these fundamental principles, the continental journeys to Europe of the personage who takes the name and title of Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, with the view of making efforts to obtain in favor of the latter a change of those treaties, and to enter with the Powers into direct negotiations on this subject; the great care which he takes in concealing from our representatives more than any one else, the object of his mission, and his abstaining from all association with them, constitute so many facts which infringe as much on the rights of the Sublime Porte as they are contrary to your obligations—which can no longer be tolerated. For it has become evident to the eyes of our august master that if the Powers, with whom respect for rights and treaties is an immutable principle, had shown the least favorable disposition, the abolition of our treaties, their replacement by others—the suppression, in a word, of the contents of the firmans which serve as the basis of the existence and continuance of the actual administration of Egypt, was the aim which was sought to be attained.

At home, also, the incalculable and crushing expenses occasioned by orders given for ironclads, firearms and the like, subject the inhabitants of that part of the Empire to burdens far beyond their means, and inspire them with discontent against the Administration.

As has been said above, and we cannot repeat it too often, His Majesty the Sultan, our august Sovereign, animated by the liveliest solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of Egypt, and desirous to see that province enjoy its privileges within their legitimate limits, can never consent to see the ties weakened which attach it to his Empire.

Placed as it is under the principle of the safeguard of the integrity of the Empire, it is impossible to conceive the reasons which can impose upon the Administration of the country the obligation of dilapidating the public treasury for the purchase of iron-clad vessels and arms of all kinds. As the people can in no respect long support the burden of such expenses, His Majesty the Sultan, who is the legitimate Sovereign of the country, cannot permit it.

It is a truth everywhere recognized, that luxury being not the cause but the effect of civilization, true progress consists in the accomplishment of the reforms which produce that civilization. The just and enlightened mind of your Highness renders it superfluous for us to point out the disastrous consequences to which those expose themselves who, neglecting the fundamental basis, begin with objects which ought only to be their effects.

The aim of these frank and sincere explanations is to call the serious attention of your Highness to facts whose continuance, as also a persistence in the path followed, can be reconciled neither with the rightly understood interests of the imperial province whose good administration is confided to you, nor with the maintenance of the acknowledged rights of his Imperial Majesty, which it is essential above all to preserve from infringement.

We do not doubt that your Highness, in your high wisdom, taking into serious consideration the preceding observations, will see fit to desist from all that oversteps the limits of your privileges and your obligations, and that, from gratitude for the great benefits of which you have been the object on the part of our august master, you will henceforward concentrate all your efforts upon the development of the prosperity of Egypt and of the security of the lives and property of its inhabitants.

In proportion as your Highness confines yourself within the limits of the conditions attached to your privileges, the good will which our august master does not cease to feel toward you will extend and be redoubled. These conditions, set forth at length in the firmans above-mentioned, it were here superfluous to recapitulate. As it would be impossible for the Imperial Government to desist from a single one of the provisions contained in these firmans, it would be under the necessity, though with regret, of recurring to them whenever it should become a question of taking measures for restoring within their limits and repressing any contrary acts which might arise, and for safeguarding acts and traditions.

Consequently, and by order of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, our august master, I hereby communicate to you highness, without the least evasion and in all frankness, the real state of affairs, and await a clear and categorical reply offering all necessary guarantees for the future, and which cannot be allowed to remain as a dead letter.

(Signed,) AALI.

The London *Times* in its comments on this letter, says that for the assertions contained in it the Porte has considerable justification; for its arguments he has much less warrant. It is quite true that the Viceroy conducted himself as one who in the matter in hand was practically his own master, but it does not necessarily follow that he intended to renounce his allegiance or to endanger a magnificent position for the chances of a titular sovereignty. Perhaps it is not too much to assume that if the Viceroy, in his recent tour, was a little inconsiderate, the Porte has in turn been a little too jealous or exacting. However, the affair is now settled, with the advantage of a clear understanding on the points which provoked the quarrel. The Sultan and his Viceroy remain as they were; the latter with the benefit of some sound, economical advice. We hope, however, it may be permitted to us, and creditors of the Ottoman Empire, to suggest that the lecture delivered to the Viceroy may be studied with much profit at home. It is not only in the Province of Egypt that "incalculable and crushing expenses" afflict the people and impoverish the State, nor can the Sublime Porte be thought to set an example to its feudatories of frugal living or public thrift. The lessons so sententiously expressed are at least as appropriate in Constantinople as in Cairo.

The *Telegraph* holds that, sincere or insincere, the submission of the Viceroy to the inevitable conditions on which he holds his power will at least postpone the annoyance and danger which could not fail to be caused by any separatist enterprise. Meantime, ISMAIL PASHA cannot do better than follow the counsel of his Suzerain, by taking a more enlightened care for the interests of those over whom he is appointed to rule, and by lessening those oppressive imposts of blood and money which make the Egyptian "fellah" the most wretched and hopeless peasant in the world.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

An Important Letter from Dr. Merle D'Aubigne—Action Thereon.

The following is a letter from Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE to Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M. P., with reference to the Ecumenical Council at Rome:

GENEVA, May 10, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. KINNAIRD: I wrote to you some time ago about the Ecumenical Conference which it was proposed to hold at Geneva on the occasion of the General Council at Rome.

A question presented itself—Should it be held before or after the General Council? Some thought—and some friends at Geneva were among the number—that it should be after, as it is then only that we shall know what the Council will have done, and what can be said in reply. Our resolution is not to hold our Conference this year.

But is there nothing to be done before the Council is held at Rome? Shall we say nothing when Rome calls us? Do you not think it would be well to have a consultation about it in London, while so many of your earnest men are assembled there for the May meetings? The subject is of great importance. No General Council of the Romish Church has been held since that of Trent, in the sixteenth century. On that occasion the Pope invited Protestants to return to the bosom of the Church of which he is the head.

The present crisis, which agitates more or less all Christendom, renders it important that there should be now a great manifestation of Evangelical principles; for the doctrines thus established are precisely those which are attacked by Ritualism, Rationalism and other erroneous systems.

The work of the Reformation was arrested in the second half of the sixteenth century. It is time that we should take it up, and the invitation which the Pope has addressed to us furnishes a suitable occasion.

This manifestation of Evangelical principles, to be useful, should be made in every town, even every village, where there is Christian life; would to God that were everywhere!

But what should be the aim of these meetings? The great doctrines of Holy Scripture should be affirmed, and the urgent necessity of carrying on the work of the Reformation should be pressed upon the Christian public. It is not true that the men of earnestness, sincerity and noble character, now in the Church of Rome, should abandon a religion of exteriors, of forms and rites, to receive that which is "spirit and life?"

Ought we not to try to make Roman Catholics understand that the difference between them and us is this: that they cling to a religion which addresses itself to the imagination or intellect, the essence of which is submission to the Church, to the commandments of men, a dead form; while we ask them to receive a perfect and free salvation by grace to find a living Christ—that "kingdom of God which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost!"

These are the questions to be opened up; but it must be done without pride, without bitterness, without violence; it must be done in love. When we consider the millions of Roman Catholics who have been baptized in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, but, hindered by the vail of superstition, human tradition and creature mediation, do not know, do not possess Christ, our feelings should be those of sorrow, not anger; and we should beseech them, by the meekness and gentleness of Christ, to come to Him in simple faith.

The Council at Rome will commence on the 8th of December, the anniversary of the promulgation of the doctrine of immaculate conception. What is to be done at this period? Will it be permitted to me to express my thoughts, which I submit entirely to your wisdom and to that of the brethren assembled in London?

Would it not be well that, in every place where there may be a certain number of pious and intelligent Christians, this day should be devoted to conferences, to which orthodox Christians of different denominations should be invited? Would it not be well that prayers should arise, not only in these conferences, but in family worship and public services, to entreat the only head of the Church, Jesus Christ, for the illumination and eternal salvation of those who are placed under the Papal yoke?

In these times Roman Catholics and Freethinkers show great boldness; shall we, the Evangelical Christians, be the only cowards?

It appears to me that the proposition of such a manifestation of Evangelical principles in Christian parishes would come much better from London than from a Continental town, which does not possess the influence of your great capital, the metropolis of Evangelical Christendom.

May the great Head of the Church Himself direct your relations, and give a great blessing on every effort made for His glory. Believe me, my dear Sir, yours most truly,

MERLE D'AUBIGNE.

Resolution thereon, agreed to 14th July, 1869.

A number of friends having met at the house of Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD to consider the above letter, addressed to him by Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, it was unanimously felt that, considering the startling additions to previous assumptions of the Papacy, which may probably be made at the approaching General Council contrary to the sole headship and prerogatives of the Lord Jesus Christ, it is desirable that the month of December should be specially set apart by Protestant and Evangelical Christians throughout the world to pray in private, in families, and in social circles, for the priesthood and members of the Roman Catholic Church, that they may be blessed with true saving grace, delivered from all human error, and endowed with full knowledge of Scriptural truth.

Further, it was deemed desirable that wherever practicable, throughout the week beginning on Sunday, Dec. 5, united prayer meetings of Christians of all denominations should be held, and prayer made without ceasing for the progress of the work of reformation now proceeding in Spain, France, Belgium, Austria and other traditional centres of Romish influence, and for the deliverance of all Protestant countries from its prevalence or extension, by the abundant outpouring of the Spirit, and the conversion of souls to the true knowledge of a pardoning Saviour.

It was also felt that among special subjects of prayer a prominent place shall be given to the following for ourselves as suppliants: The removal of all sins tending to hinder our testimony to the Gospel; the increase of meekness, self-sacrifice, union, faith, and active labors of charity and evangelization; the attainment of deeper knowledge of the Word of God; and the supply to us in more abundant measure than heretofore of that grace of the Spirit which combines zeal for the salvation of souls with gentleness to all who err.

2. Pall Mall East.

Amusements.

The WORRELL SISTERS—SOPHIE, JENNIE and IRENE—give two performances at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, commencing with this evening, when they present the burlesque of "Lalla Rookh." The sisters, who have achieved a considerable share of popularity, will be sustained by a well-organized company of their own, embracing several actors of metropolitan repute.

Another concert is to be given this afternoon at our own City mineral springs, which are known as SCHULTZ & WARKER's Springs, and are situated in the Central Park. THEODORE THOMAS' Band will furnish the music, which will be of a popular sort. The concert begins at 4.

RAILROADS.

The Recent Consolidations.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 30.

The consolidation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Company will place fifteen hundred miles of the best railway on this continent under one management. A glance at any map on which our railways are correctly laid down will show how immense must be the business that will naturally seek the great iron thoroughfares which will belong to the consolidated Company. Able to compete on equal terms with any company for the East and West traffic between Chicago and New-York—owning more than half the route between these points—the consolidated Company will also possess an immense line stretching southwesterly from Toledo across Ohio, traversing the central parts of the great States of Indiana and Illinois, through the very hearts of their most fertile districts, stretching into Missouri, tapping at frequent intervals all the leading North and South railways, with connecting branches to feed the trunk line with the business of our Western, Northwestern and Southwestern States and Territories, and soon to form a better connection with the Pacific railways than that which the Company now possesses through Chicago.

This will be, in brief, the position of the consolidated company, in relation to the railway traffic of the country; but it was not of its general features that we desired to speak at present. Our object just now is to show its relations to Buffalo, and to point out the amazing change which these combinations have effected and will effect in the amount of railway traffic passing through this city.

Only a few weeks ago—that is, previous to the consolidation of the Buffalo and Erie with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway—we had but ninety (instead of fifteen hundred, as now,) miles of this grand railway combination, the direct and positive object of the managers of which was to bring their traffic to Buffalo. True, the ninety miles belonging to the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company formed a part of the direct line between New-York and Chicago—and to a certain extent the line was worked as one—but to all the other companies it was a matter of comparative indifference as to whether the business sought Buffalo or reached the line at points west of us. Take the railway traffic from Chicago to the seaboard, for the sake of simplicity in illustration. Before the consolidation, the Michigan Southern Railroad sought to carry it as far east as Toledo, but strictly speaking, the interest of that Company in the matter ended there. The traffic might seek New-York *via* Crestline and Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Central—or *via* Cleveland and the Atlantic and Great Western,—or *via* Erie and Philadelphia,—or *via* Dunkirk and the Erie Railway,—and the Michigan Southern would be just as well suited as though it sought its destination by way of Buffalo and the New-York Central or Erie. So with the next link in the chain—the Cleveland and Toledo—that Company's direct interest in controlling the traffic ceased at Cleveland; and so with the Cleveland and Erie Company, to whom Buffalo was actually no more an objective point than Erie or Dunkirk. To the Buffalo and Erie Company alone—representing only ninety miles of the route—was it a controlling object to secure the business between Chicago and New-York solely by way of this city. Now, the object of the managers will be to secure the business for their entire line, and they will work, therefore, with equal interest for the Buffalo end of the route as for any other portion. The traffic of the line, as far as they can control it, will all pass through this city.

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Company, previous to the consolidation which has just been agreed upon, was like the Michigan Southern in respect to having no absolute interest further East than Toledo, only Buffalo was still more an indifferent objective point with the former than with the latter Company. Holding the same relations to Crestline, Cleveland, Erie and Dunkirk as to Buffalo, just as we have indicated in the case of the Michigan Southern, the Toledo and Wabash line was constrained to exercise impartiality, at least so far as Buffalo was concerned, by its intimate relations with the Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, and Pennsylvania Central Railways, all these companies being able to hamper it with restrictions in regard to through business in case it favored other connections as against them, and all of them having a direct interest in preventing the traffic from reaching Buffalo.

The policy will be different now. So far as the consolidated company can, by sleepless energy, control matters, the entire through traffic of their 1,500 miles of east and west railway, fed as the line will be by all the important north and south lines, will pass through Buffalo, increasing our railway traffic to an extent hitherto undreamed of. The grain traffic of the Wabash Valley is enormous. Not many days since, more than half a million bushels were in the course of transit, at one time, on the line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway. The bulk of the immense cattle trade of Indiana and Illinois will take that line, intersecting them as it does at their very centres. And it will come to Buffalo. The latter fact alone will add immensely to what is already one of our chief business interests. Our cattle trade is something enormous now, but we firmly believe that, within a very brief period, we shall be able to show, by indisputable statistics, that the cattle market at Buffalo is the largest in the world. Great additions to our present facilities for accommodating that traffic must speedily be made.

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. CARLTON has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, by direction of the President.

The Empress EUGENIE is now reported at Ajaccio, where she will remain a day or two. She will return to Paris early in September.

Messrs. LORING, BLAIKIE and FAY, of the Harvard Boat Club, ELLIOTT, the boat builder, and Mr. TICKNOR, of Boston, will leave England for home on the *City of Antwerp*, to-day.

Bishop OXENDEN, Metropolitan of Canada, has arrived in Quebec.

Archbishop KENDRICK, of St. Louis, is in Quebec, on his way to Rome.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY left Baltimore yesterday for Philadelphia.

President GRANT and Secretary FISH will leave Washington to-day, for the North, to be absent two or three weeks.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD arrived at Portland, Oregon, on Monday.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has so far recovered the use of his arm, injured by his late accident, as to give his Department his personal attention.

Senator TRUMBULL was at Omaha, Monday, on his way home from California.

General SHERMAN arrived at Bangor yesterday. He goes to Augusta to-day.

Judge Durell, of New-Orleans; Hon. G. C. Kimberley, of Connecticut; Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, and Major Van Horn, and Colonel Hodges, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House. General E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse; Hon. John. B. Turner, of Chicago; Hon. John H. Chedell, of Auburn; Major Perry Fuller, of Washington, and Colonel Sam Tate, of Memphis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Baron Kubeck, of Austria, Hon. George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, Colonel H. L. McComb, of Delaware, and A. Wing, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. General H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of Mrs. Bellows.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 31.

Mrs. ELIZA N. BELLOWS, wife of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of this City, died at Northampton, Mass., on Friday evening, the 27th inst., at the age of 37, and her remains were brought to the City for interment. Yesterday afternoon the funeral services were held at the family residence in East Fifteenth-street. The services, consisting of prayer and the reading of passages of Scripture, were conducted by Rev. Dr. FARLEY, and a brief discourse was delivered by Rev. ROBT. COLLYER, of Chicago. Besides the immediate relatives of the deceased, there were present W. W. CLARK, Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, DAVID LANE, A. M. PRITCHARD, GEO. C. WARD, N. CHANDLER, J. A. SMITH and many other friends. The remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment.

A Card from the Counsel of G. S. Hart & Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A notice (in one or two morning papers) of the case of the brokers, HART & HALE, has a tendency to injure the commercial integrity of the merchants GEO. S. HART & CO., by implying that they were in collusion with HART & HALE in getting the Corn Exchange Bank to certify HART & HALE's check when they had no funds.

Permit me, as the counsel of GEORGE S. HART & Co., briefly, to give you the facts as they really are. GEORGE S. HART & Co., a short time since, loaned J. L. HART and HART & HALE $13,000 on call. On Wednesday last Mr. HOWELL, of the firm of GEORGE S. HART & Co., in the absence of his partner, called upon HART & HALE to return the loan; and in the afternoon of the same day a certified check on the Corn Exchange Bank for $13,000, the amount of the loan, was sent down to them, which they, in the regular course of business, deposited in the Chatham Bank, where they kept a bank account. Neither GEORGE S. HART, (who was at the time in the country,) nor his partners were aware the drawers had no money in the bank upon which the check was drawn, or had a suspicion of any irregularity in regard to it; but took the same in payment of the loan in good faith. All this is evidenced by their depositing the check in their own bank, without attempting either to pass it away to other parties or draw against it.

The insertion of this will do justice to injured parties, and confer a favor upon your obliged servant,

A. N. WELLER,
Counsel for GEORGE S. HART & Co.

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Kalliston.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT's KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries.—*Advertisement.*

Far Rockaway Beach.

The South Side Railroad have completed their branch to Far Rockaway Beach, which will be opened on Thursday, Sept. 2.

Excursion tickets, $1, which will entitle the holder to a free lunch and clambake on this day. Trains leave from Roosevelt and Grand streets, New-York, at 8 and 10 A. M.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

PARDEE—SMILIE.—At the Twenty-eighth-st. Christian Chapel, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by Elder W. A. Belding, of Troy, Mr. J. JAY PARDEE to Miss MAGGIE A. SMILIE, both of this City.

DIED.

McDONALD.—On Monday, Aug. 30, at his residence, ALEXANDER McDONALD, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, 97th-st., North River, on Thursday, Sept. 2, at 12 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

MARX.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, after a long and serious illness, Mr. MAX MARX.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 21 West 39th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OSGOOD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, R. H. OSGOOD, after a short illness.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RAYMOND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 31, WILLIAM RAYMOND, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 333 West 19th-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn.

RODGERS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at Atlantic City, ANNIE D., second daughter of the late James B. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of James Rodgers, of this City.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Hudson City, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 30, EDMUND H. THOMAS, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and friends of his brother, Henry A. Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, New-York City, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WEED.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Lawrence, CORNELIA VREDENBURGH, widow of Walter Weed, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 77th year of her age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOGARDUS'

Elegant Photographic Establishment, No. 1,153 Broadway, near 27th-st.,

NOW OPEN.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDENT, D'ANCONA, No. 32 6th-av., hats and fur alterations, at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. GEORGE ELIOT'S NOVELS.
HOUSEHOLD EDITION.
Complete in five uniform, handsome volumes.
Now Ready:
ADAM BEDE.
1 vol. 16mo. Cloth, $1. Half Calf, $2 25.

This edition is designed to supply the long-felt want of a uniform edition of this great novelist's works. It is in the popular "Household" style, matching Reade and Thackeray, and is like them compact, legible, handsome and cheap. The edition is published under special arrangement with the author, as shown by the following letter:

To Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co.:

DEAR SIRS: Your intimation that my friends in America would welcome a new uniform edition of my novels, with the latest corrections, is very gratifying to me. Some of the most intelligent and generous sympathy I have received has come to me from your side of the Atlantic, and has given me a belief in my public there which is a precious source of encouragement. I have also good reasons, not probably peculiar to myself, among the English authors whose works you have reproduced, for especially wishing my books to appear under the auspices of your firm; and I therefore gladly authorize you to publish the proposed edition, leaving the form and price to your more experienced judgment.

I remain, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
GEORGE ELIOT.

LONDON, May 20, 1869.

The remaining volumes will be published immediately.

II. LITERATURE OF THE AGE OF ELIZABETH.

By E. P. WHIPPLE, author of "Character and Characteristic Men," &c. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 75.

This volume contains a series of critical and biographical essays upon the great writers of the Elizabethan age: Shakespeare, Bacon, Hooker, Spenser, Beaumont and Fletcher, Sidney, Raleigh and others. Mr. Whipple is universally acknowledged to be one of the first of American critics in analytical acumen. His close study and sympathetic appreciation of the literature of the age of Elizabeth give a peculiar value and attraction to the present volume, which cannot fail to become a classic in the literature of criticism.

III. ANCIENT AND MODERN GREECE.

By C. C. FELTON. New Edition. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $5. Half Calf, $8.

To meet the demand for a popular edition of President Felton's fascinating and exceedingly valuable work on Greece, it has been issued in one volume.

"His various learning, his familiarity with the spirit of ancient culture, combined with the vitalizing influence of modern ideas; his glowing popular sympathies; his regard for the interests of common life; his love for the humorous, even the grotesque aspects of things; and his versatile powers of expression,—are stamped on every page."—*New-York Tribune.*

*** For sale by all booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers,

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, special agents for F., O. & Co.'s publications.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Under the auspices of the New Central Committee—The Committee appointed to superintend the enrollment of Republicans in this district will sit at Siegfried's Hall, 3d-av., between 120th and 121st sts., from 5 to 6 and 7 to 9 o'clock, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week. E. F. Brown, E. Ketchum, J. E. Demarest, J. A. Eagleson, William Haw, J. E. Watson, Cornelius Moore, William J. Mollan, John Eagan.

M. E. CRASTO, President.

B. PAGE, Secretary.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., No. 323, 21.1x32.6x21.3x29.6	$7,500
Broadway, w. s., lot No. 35, Dirck Dey's map, 25 x100	200,000
Cherry-st., s. s., 162.2 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 21x80x 20.9x80	nom.
Greenwich-st., No. 4, 30.6—x32x—1.6x53	30,000
Horatio-st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of Greenwich-av., 16.8 x87.6	10,500
Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x100	28,000
10th-st., n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.8	26,000
24th-st., n. s., lot No. 213, Bellevue map, 25x98.9	15,000
33d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	22,500
51st-st., n. s., 293.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	13,590
70th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	24,000
70th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5	24,000
76th-st., s. s., 284.11½ ft. e. of 4th-av., .¾x100.5	nom.
117th-st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.10	13,000
124th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 1st-av., 4.6¼x167.10x 140.1x100.11	nom.
151st and 152d sts., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x1 block	22,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, n. e. s., 18.6 ft. s. e. of Leonard-st., 25x95	$3,500
Concord-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Gold-st., 25x80	5,800
Congress-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x100	18,000
Hampden-st., e. s., 316.8 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100	4,000
Hancock-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 43.9x100	1,280
Monroe-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., irregular, q. c.	nom.
Newell-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x100	800
Rapelyea-st., s. s., 21.6 ft. w. of Manhasset-place, 21.6x80	9,500
Remsen-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	10,000
Thames-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bogart-st., 25x100	275
Thames-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Bogart-st., 25x100	275
Webster-place, e. s., 176.7 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18 x95	7,000
South 1st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-st., 25x90	2,400
South 2d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-st., 73x75x70.9x75	1,200
South 5th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-st., 20x80	5,300
10th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	500
18th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. s. of 3d-av., 25x100	3,000
29th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4	350
Graham-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of McKibbin-st., 25x100	7,500
Lafayette-av., s. s., 358.4 ft. e. of Reid-av., 16.8x 100	4,700
Lots No. 534, 535, 536, 537, Geo. Martense's map	1,000
Myrtle-av. and Bleecker-st., n. e. corner, 444.1x 200x246x280	7,750

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

New-York and Harlem Railroad and Hart's Corners to Scarsdale road, s. w. cor., 75x165	$4,000

Morrisania.

Boston road, n. w. s., 100 ft. s. of school property, 25x63	$3,600

Mount Pleasant.

Broadway, e. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, map of Archville, 54x125	$670
Broadway, e. s., lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, map of Archville, 100x125	1,395
Pleasantville to Newcastle road, e. s., adjoining W. H. Bell's, 60x150	600

Rye.

Turnpike road and Adee-st., s. e. corner, 1-16 of an acre	$8,000
Lots Nos. 11, 40¼, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, map of West Rye	2,135
Lots Nos. 4, 8, 12, 13, map of Glendale, 7½ acres	5,331

West Farms.

Taylor-av., s. e. s., lot No. 175, Belmont Village, 100x100	$2,300
Fordham to West Farms road, s. w. s., lots Nos. 97 and 99, S. Belmont, 100x116	1,000
Jefferson-av., s.e. s. lot No. 21, Belmont Village, 100x145	600

Yonkers.

Valley-av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Post-av., 50x164	$1,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Clarenceville.

Myrtle-av., w. s., 750 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 75x100	$400
Myrtle-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 25x100	125

Hicksville.

Grand and Jackson avs., n. e. cor., 10 lots, each 25 x100	$1,000

Hempstead.

Jerusalem Plain, lot adjoining Bierman's, 10 acres, Kune's	$7,500

Newtown.

Newtown and Maspeth road, s. s., adjoining Remsen's, 1⅓ acres and building	$4,000

Woodside.

Meeke-st., e. s., 600 ft. s. of Jackson-av., 25x74	$83

Woodhaven.

Water and Henry sts., n. e. corner, 500x100 Henry-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Gold-st., 50x150	$580

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Van Voorst-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Clerk-av., 25x95	$4,800
Summit-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Sherman-place, 100x100	4,000
Manhattan-av., s. s., 150 ft. n. of Montgomery-av., 50x153	2,000

West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 27 and 28, map of the Morean property	$4,000

Bayonne.

Lots Nos. 1 and 2, plot No. 10, block No. 10, E. C. Bramhall's map, 50x190	$1,653

Hoboken.

Marshall-st., e. s., lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, block No. 45, Coster's estate, 100x100	$2,140

Union.

Klotz road, s. s., adjoining lands of Christopher Wade, 50x100	$390

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY.

Near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. To lease for a long term of years, valuable premises; over 75 feet front, suitable for a hotel, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHEAP DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—West 26th-st., $16,500; 10th-st., 5th and 6th avs., $15,000; West 40th-st., $13,500; West 28th-st., $11,500; West 41st-st., $13,000; East 29th-st., $15,000; others in Yorkville and Harlem, $7,000 to $12,000; also, first-class houses 5th and Madison avs. and cross streets adjacent, $25,000 to $100,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—AN elegant four-story brown-stone English basement house, 19x55x100, in beautiful order, together with the elegant furniture if desired. Price $38,000. On north side of 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price without furniture, $35,000. SHEPHERD & PARKER, real estate brokers, No. 162 Broadway.

A SPLENDID THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be sold low if immediately applied for. Also, a large number of others, in the leading avenues and side streets, at prices ranging from $7,500 to $135,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO HOUSES IN 53D-ST., 6TH and 7th avs.—one three-story and one four-story, brown-stone, black-walnut parlor, first-class, at moderate prices. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or call at No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M. J. W. STEVENS.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 201 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn; high stoop, brown-stone basement and trimmings; contains eleven rooms, marble mantels, Baltimore heater, range, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, bath, closets, &c.; lot 20.6x100; location good, west end, handsomely shaded, near Prospect Park, and only ten minutes' ride to either ferry; price $10,000; one-third can remain; possession to suit. For permits, call at the owner's store, No. 215 Duane-st., New-York, or can be seen any afternoon after 5 o'clock at the house.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE, A house in 1st-place, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of D. A. HULETT, No. 84 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

A NICE COTTAGE, WITH NEARLY one acre of ground, fronting the Hudson River at Yonkers, for sale, or will exchange for any City property well located; a good chance. Apply immediately to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NEW HOTEL.—TO LEASE ON CHESTnut-st., Nos. 1,502, 1,504 and 1,506; the most fashionable centre of Philadelphia; building new and complete, with the modern improvements, for a first-class establishment of 75 rooms; rooms en suite of two rooms, with private bath, water closet, &c.; general size of bedrooms 18 by 20 feet, and 15 by 16 feet, with two windows to each room; parlor, dining-room, &c., large and airy; will lease for a term of years.
Address
JOHN CRUMP,
No. 1,731 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 448 West 20th-st., in perfect order; rent, $1,500. Also, three-story and basement house No. 231 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; rent, $800. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 11th-av. Boulevard, corner 141st-st., $700; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—LEXington-av., near Gramercy, with key to Park, to private family only; is commodious; 27x50; delightful neighborhood; possession immediate. Address HOUSE, Room 7, New-York Life Insurance Company, or call from 1 to 2.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To rent, a second floor, handsomely furnished; also two rooms on fourth floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY A three-story house; partially furnished; one door from Union-place. Inquire at No. 98 Maiden-lane, or at No. 118 East 18th-st., after 4 P. M., for three days.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM NOS. 16 AND 18 Broad-st., lately occupied by the Open Board of Brokers. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

TO LET—LARGE BASEMENT IN NEW building on 9th-st., near Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Inquire in store No. 76 East 9th-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 689 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
POSITIVE SALE BY
ORDER OF S. CAHILL, ESQ.,
OF 90 VILLA PLOTS,

AT CRANFORD, N. J.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 M.

These lots are well situated, five minutes' walk north of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy; 10 per cent., and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters, sure.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner of Bond-st. and Bowery, and at Isaac E. Tate's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., (shoe store,) and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.:

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A PRIVATE RESIDENCE—Rosewood and walnut parlor suites in green, crimson and fancy reps, carved centre and fancy tables, secretary and library book-cases, sofas, lounges, easy-chairs, very fine walnut and enameled bedroom suites, iron bedsteads, straw and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, dining-tables and chairs, wardrobes, washstands, large lot crockery and glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues now ready at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon,
80,000 TONS OF COAL,
from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during September, 1869.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BED-DING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, &c.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869. }

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., at 10 A. M., a large quantity of hospital property, consisting of bedding, clothing and dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.: 3,000 bed sacks, 2,500 blankets, 4,000 counterpanes, 4,000 gutta percha bed covers, 4,500 hair pillows, 5,000 pillow cases, 5,000 linen sheets, 15,000 drawers, 25,000 shirts, 3,000 socks, 19,000 dozen roller bandages. Also, napkins, cotton and woolen tape, picked lint, cotton wadding, red flannel, saddlers' silk, linen thread, 14,000 lbs. condensed milk, 20,000 lbs. beef extract.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days. CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT sale of furniture, beds, bedding, bar-room fixtures, THIS DAY at No. 266 Hicks-st., South Ferry.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MEDIUM-sized unfurnished house, between Madison and 6th avs., 34th and 47th sts. Address, by letter, Mrs. WALKER, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869. }

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE }
COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
WILL DRAW INTEREST
FROM SEPTEMBER 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.
8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept 1.
R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE INterest than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BROOKSIDE, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.—Consisting of three acres of good land; building 50x25, two stories, with 20 feet overshot, 20x25.2; good tenement-house; 1 set cards, 1st and 2d, breaker 48 inch, finisher 36 inch; 1 216 spindle jack; 1 custom card, 24 inch; 1 hand jinnie, 50 spindles; 1 wool-picker and rag-picker; 2 copper kettles for coloring wool; 1 iron kettle; 1 wash-box for washing wool; 2 narrow Cromton looms, with Harress shuttles and reeds; 1 satinet loom; 8,000 bobbins; 1 warping-reel; 3 new broad hand-looms, 3 boxes at each end, 112 inches between swards, reeds, heddles and shuttles all new; 1 spooling-frame; 1 rotary fulling mill; 1 napper; 1 broad jig; 1 narrow shearing machine; 1 press, with press-plates and papers; 1 turning lathe. The above property is beautifully located on a good stream of water, situated five miles from Morristown, N. J., and affords a rare chance for any party to engage in manufacturing. The machinery is in good repair, now running on flannels.
JOSEPH HALLEY & CO.,
Brookside, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 262 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 262 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED OR single, acquainted with the hotel or lodging-house business, with a small capital, can find a good opening in the above by addressing, with references, H. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, 1st September, 1869.

THE FIRM OF BARNEY, HERBERT & CO. has this day expired by its own limitation. GODFREY W. STEINBRENNER alone is authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation, and close the accounts of said firm. Customers will be supplied with ale as usual.
BARNEY, HERBERT & CO.,
No. 159 Sullivan-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

$300,000

IN

BONDS OF

BUCHANAN COUNTY,

STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,

With the option of paying them after ten years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the

BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
Principal Payable in New-York.

Taxable Wealth of County,	$13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only	$500,000

Price 95 until September 1st next.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.
TANNER & CO.

AUG. 19, 1869.

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Secured by First Mortgage on the N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,

AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD ACTUALLY BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

THE ROAD IS IN COURSE OF THOROUGH AND RAPID CONSTRUCTION; 150 MILES WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, AND THE ENTIRE LINE, IT IS BELIEVED, BY THE END OF THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE ADMIRABLE SELECTION OF THE ROUTE FOR COMMANDING BOTH LOCAL AND THOROUGH BUSINESS CANNOT FAIL TO MAKE IT **ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RAILROADS IN THE COUNTRY.**

THESE CHOICE SECURITIES ARE MEETING WITH RAPID SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, AT WHICH PRICE THEY ARE STILL OFFERED.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GOLD LOAN

OF

The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

DUE 1889,

OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

LOST OR STOLEN.

CERTIFICATE NO. 20,065 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufala Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to **$6,500,000,**

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west o the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres.

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds them selves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable,** in **Gold,** in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE

HACKENSACK & NEW-YORK EXTENSION RAILROAD CO.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale $75,000 of these bonds, at 80 and accrued interest. Interest payable 1st of May and November. Bonds payable 1st of May, 1889.

CARPENTER & RICHARDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

FIRST CLASS

TEN PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan)	$50,000
Assessed value	276,000
Real valuation	1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to act for the ensuing year; also, to elect three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of September. Dated Aug. 28, 1869.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW }
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1869. }

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are now opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, where the stocks of the Company can be transferred. Per order,
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND scrip and Government securities purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 30 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	903,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	123⅛	123⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67.	121½	121⅝
Coupon, 1881	123⅛	123⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	121¼	121⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	122⅛	122⅜	10-40 Regist'd.	111¾	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅛	123⅜	10-40 Coupon	115⅜	115½
5-20 Coupon, '64	122⅛	122⅜	Gold	133⅜	133⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	122⅛	122⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111¼	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	121⅛	121⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
TOWN OF PRINCETON, INDIANA,
with ten per cent. of the principal payable annually, having ten years to run.

We have for sale a limited amount of these bonds, issued for school purposes, and constituting the entire indebtedness of the town, which we are authorized to sell at par. The liberal terms of these bonds and their undoubted security, render them a most desirable investment. JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers, 80 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869. }

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1869, on the bonds of this Company will be paid by the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—To Iron Founders: Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipe," also with the name of bidder and date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Sept. 13, 1869, for the supply of 9,120 lineal feet of 20-inch pipe, 8,880 lineal feet of 6-inch pipe, 3,000 lineal feet of 4-inch pipe, and about 47 tons of branch pipes and special castings. Specifications for the above, and blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, }
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
GEO. S. GREENE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1869.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing to go out by the day, week or month. Call for two days at No. 613 3d-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, who is a good seamstress, sewing by the day; can finish after dressmakers; can also do plain family sewing neatly; the best of reference given. Apply or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., Workingwomen's Home.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number of cooks of all kinds, laundresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, also young girls and those lately landed; City and country.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED TIDY woman with three years' City references, a situation in a small private family in the City; makes excellent bread and biscuit; does the coarse washing; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; makes pastries, soups and jellies; in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; thorough hairdresser; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A situation as companion and nurse to an invalid lady, or as nursery governess, either in the City or country; has had much experience in nursery. Address Box No. 1,223 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English cooking, pastries, jellies, game, &c.; first-class City references; will assist in washing. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and laundress, a situation; unexceptionable City references as to character and capability; is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 152 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objections to Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 226 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress in a private family; is capable of doing up all kinds of fineries; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 26 East 42d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, a situation as wet nurse; a good breast of milk. Address B., in care of Mrs. Hughes, No. 559 2d-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WORK AT CARpet sewing, altering and fitting; mattresses made and made over. Address No. 92 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WEAVING manager in a cotton mill, by one who has had many years' experience in the same capacity; competent to manage any class or description of weaving machinery used in the production of plain or fancy goods; can bring out any number of good English weavers, &c. Address EVAN FOWLER, No. 12 Ainsworth-st., Blackburn, England.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, with a small family; is a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is a good, careful man on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; understands the care of horses; is a good driver, and can milk; has good reference. Address H, gardener, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged man, who is practically acquainted with horses, having lived with families of distinction in the old country, and has many years' experience in America. Address J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as groom; understands the care of horses, harness, wagon and cows; will make himself useful; has good reference. Address CONSTANT WOLFF, No. 36 West Houston st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man; understands the management of horses, and is a careful driver; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; understands green-house, grapery, fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 14 years' references. Address T. F., Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a steady, reliable Englishman; has good reference. Can be seen, or address COACHMAN, No. 111 West 46th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as indoor servant in a private family, or valet to a single gentleman. Address P. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Address G. T., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, as plain gardener; can milk and drive horses and make himself useful. Address R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion; long experience; understands the care of fruit trees and flowers, cows and horses; has City reference. Address T. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class (married) Englishman of long experience in the City; will come highly recommended. Call on or address THOMAS, No. 148 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a thorough practical man, married, without incumbrance; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen, or address seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk or assistant book-keeper in an insurance office or wholesale house; will furnish best references. Address CLERK, Box 105 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN THE CITY Engineer's Office. One practically acquainted with the use of the Transit and Level, and a good Draughtsman, can find a permanent situation. Apply immediately to C. E. PAINE, City Engineer, City Building, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS in families returning to the City, all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, professed and other cooks, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st.—Excellent situations open for good servants in families returning to City, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, and for housework.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—AN ACtive man, (of middle age preferred,) willing to be useful, may apply, stating salary expected and giving references, Box No. 1,915 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE, AN active, intelligent boy of about 14 or 15 years of age and residing with his parents or guardian. Address Box No. 4,852 Post Office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BRICKLAYERS; steady employment. Address H. ROONEY, No. 76 Madison-st., Paterson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEATING.—CULVERS & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS MF'G. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 52 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1845.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 400 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, agraffe treble, fully warranted for six years. Dealers, teachers and others should examine them before making selections elsewhere. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR sale, several superior-toned Organs, from four to twenty-three stops with pedals, on liberal terms. W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

Great Trot between
LADY THORN
and
MOUNTAIN BOY.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness,
For a piece of plate, value $2,000,
on
FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1869.
At 3 o'clock P. M.
Good day and track.

S. McLaughlin names Commodore Vanderbilt's B. G. MOUNTAIN BOY.

J. McMann names Messrs. Welch & McMann's B. M. LADY THORN.

The Association have offered the above prize at the solicitation of many of the admirers of these two horses, and they confidently expect that this will be one of the best races on record.
EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of all the new and beautiful styles for the Fall, at the Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, on Wednesday, Sept. 1. Mme. Demorest (now on her way home from Paris) has been unusually successful in securing the latest and best styles, which have been forwarded by the late steamers and will be reproduced in elegantly-trimmed patterns for this opening. Ladies and dressmakers will find it to their interest to call. The Fall and Winter Bulletin of Fashions will also be ready on the 1st. Price $2.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS, FEATHERS and ribbons; sailor hats and high-crown straw hats, at bargains this day. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. Please save this.

MEDICAL

THE PATENT

ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Second—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869. }

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUant to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.
MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES, }
CHARLES H. BAILEY, } Executors.
je16-law6mW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BARNUM, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Barnum, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY THORNTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 24th August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s1-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. PERSCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick W. Persch, of the City of New-York, in the county of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
au18-law3wW*

NO. 1,809.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KERR, bankrupt—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Kerr, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
au18-law3wW*

NO. 2,341.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES S. SEYMOUR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles S. Seymour, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of July, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
au25-law3wW*

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.....Sept. 4 | INDIA.....Sept. 25
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 11 | CAMBRIA.....Oct. 2
EUROPA.....Sept. 18 | IOWA.....Oct. 9

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $100.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1 | Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8 | Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9 | Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15 | Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin....$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris.................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons.....Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.....Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons.....Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....Oct. 6 at 3½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN.......FRIDAY........Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $150 to $200, Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., at 12 o'clock noon, 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAILL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Sept. 11. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 2d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th September.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy, half per cent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER.....Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....Sept. 16
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The LODONA will follow from pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, RESIDING in Cambridge, will take into his family one or two pupils to receive a thorough preparation for college, in a pleasant home. He has had experience in college teaching, and can offer the highest testimonials of his scholarship and ability by reference to Rev. Dr. Peabody, Professor Child and others of the University. For terms, &c., address HARVARD GRADUATE, Box No. 698, Cambridge, Mass.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. STRYKER'S HOME SCHOOL for girls, Lafayette, offers peculiar advantages to those deprived of a mother's care. Reopens Sept. 8. Number limited. Address Mrs. M. C. STRYKER, Bergen, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 6th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor, No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 27 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

P. W. MOELLER'S

German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 636 West 29th-st.
G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
P. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING School for Misses, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. O M. WHITE, Principal. Numbers limited.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding School for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

SEABURY HALL, NO. 99 WEST 42D-st.—Select pupils prepared for business, college or theological seminary by an Episcopal clergyman, a graduate of college. School reopens Sept 14.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. *Physical culture.* French *practically* the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 35th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 333 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 106th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY WILL reopen Sept. 6. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

INSTRUCTIONS IN SPANISH, ENGLISH and the piano, by a capable lady, as visiting governess or teacher in a school. Address TEACHER, *Times* Office.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

OAK GROVE INSTITUTE—BOARDING School for boys at Mt. Morris, N. Y.; $300 covers all ordinary expenses. Fall term begins Sept. 15. Send to Principal, Rev. GEO. R. HOWELL, for circular.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—A GERMAN literary man, professor of the English, French, Italian and German languages, receives in his own family a limited number of pupils. Terms monthly from $40 to $80. For particulars, call on Mr. J. WINDMUELLER, German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, for a limited number of nice boys to join a private class. References, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., R. E. Livingston, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY of Music reopens MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. For particulars and circulars apply to the General Office, No. 54 Union-square, next to Clarendon Hotel.
M. RADEN, Sec'y. HENRY SCHRAEDER, Director.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY HAVING A select school in a large house, pleasantly situated, has room for three little girls. Boarders limited to six. Address Box No. 270 Morristown, N. J.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—A PRACTICAL teacher. One who has had experience, competent to take charge of an English and classical private school of twenty boys, may address, stating terms and references, PRIVATE SCHOOL COMMITTEE, Box No. 2,443 New-York, or Post Office, Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, just arrived from Europe, a home in a private family, where lessons in singing, piano or French would be received as whole or part payment; no objection to a first-class school; highest references. Address, by letter, M. L. P., No. 116 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A communicant of the Episcopal Church, to conduct a young ladies' seminary, about 30 miles from New-York. Address JAMES POTT, Nos. 5 and 13 Cooper Union, 4th-av., New-York.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF EXTENSIVE experience in teaching, fully qualified to instruct in English, Latin, German, music and drawing, desires a position in a school, or as visiting governess; best references. Address J. D., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, who is musical and speaks several languages, also skillful with her needle, desires any respectable position not menial. Address J. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical and English teacher with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address H. O., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—ONE FOR CLASSICS and one for English branches. Apply between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. at No. 212 5th-av.

A GRADUATE OF VASSAR COLLEGE desires a situation as private tutor. Address Miss A. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—A family can obtain an elegantly furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with first-class board, by application as above; also a suite of front rooms on third floor; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required. A private stable to rent.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, with closets, water, gas, bath and board for two, $18 a week; a large, beautiful parlor, $22; and a fine hall room for a gentleman, $8; in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN only, at No. 46 East 26th-st., fifth door east of Union League Club-house; large comfortable rooms, in suites or single, entirely newly furnished, now ready; references required.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR small family, can procure board for the Winter on reasonable terms by applying to or addressing C. D. LEE, 11th-av., between 2d and 3d sts., Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with first-class board, en suite for families, gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. Apply at No. 117 East 28th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., second and third story rooms, with board; also, back parlor to gentlemen and wives; also, single gentlemen; references.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, elegantly furnished rooms on first and second floors, singly or en suite, with or without board; private table if desired.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE Gramercy Park—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 West 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board. References required.

NO. 159 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain parlors, with bedrooms and board; private table if desired; house first-class; neighborhood excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of rooms; also, single; handsomely and newly-furnished house, and location first-class; convenient to hotels and restaurants.

TWO LADIES DESIRE A COMFORTABLE home in a private family; references given and required. Address, by letter, stating full particulars, AMICUS, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE AND NICELY furnished front parlor, to a gentleman only; reference required. Apply to Mme. JACOBS, No. 6 Fulton-av., between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., CORNER Park-av.—Pleasant rooms, well furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board.

HANDSOME ROOMS WITH BOARD and first-class accommodations; references required. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board, in a New-England family, at No. 28 East 25th-st., near Madison-av.

NO. 174 1ST-AV., NEAR 11TH-ST.—Handsomely-furnished front room, with gas, to let, for a gentleman.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, DESIRABLE for one or two gentlemen; partial board if desired; West 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

HARLEM.—NO. 168 127TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board.

CHOICE ROOMS TO RENT TO GENTLEMEN without board. No. 29 East 24th-st.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 47 West 16th-st. House first-class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.
On and after the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER the terms for board will be reduced to FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY.
WM. B. BORROWS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
ELEVENTH WEEK ELEVENTH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
OGARITA.....LUCILLE WESTERN.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, IMPOSING TABLEAUX, STARTLING EFFECTS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
General admission.....50c.
SHORTLY—ANOTHER GRAND REVIVAL!
PATRIE.
(Fatherland.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH WEEK OF
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
MATINEE ON SAURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the Box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE 1½. EVENING AT 8.
LAST WEEK OF GEO. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME.
LAST WEEK OF
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST WEEK OF ALL ITS FUN.
LAST WEEK OF THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
LAST WEEK OF MME. HANIOLA.
LAST WEEK OF IMRE AND BOLOSSY.
LAST WEEK OF HARVEST HOME.
LAST WEEK OF HUNGARIAN BALLET.
Last week of the unrivaled GEO. L. FOX.
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.
MONDAY NEXT THE INTERESTING DRAMA.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MONDAY NEXT Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as TOPSY.
MONDAY NEXT ALL NEW SCENERY.
MONDAY NEXT THE BEST COMPANY.
MONDAY NEXT the NEW-YORK FAVORITES.
MONDAY NEXT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 1, at 8.

1. Overture, "Night in Granada"....Kreutzer
2. Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald"....Strauss
3. Traeumerei....Schumann
4. Polka, "Concert Haus"....Bilse
5. Grand Fantasie, "Ione"....Petrella
6. Overture, "Robespierre"....Litolff
7. Cujus Animam, (Stabat Mater)....Rossini

MR. J. LEVY.

8. Waltz, "Telegramme"....Strauss
9. Introduction and Chorus, "Lohengrin"....Wagner
10. Overture, "Mignon"....A. Thomas
11. Polka, "Zerline," Solo for Cornet....Ettling

MR. J. LEVY.

12. Quadrille, "Schuetzen"....Strauss

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $2 EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

SCOTTISH GAMES!

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.
The programme consists of twenty-seven games, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following celebrated bands will furnish music for the occasion: Robertson's Seventy-ninth Regiment band, O'Brien's and Paston's String bands, and the
PIPERS OF THE CLUB.
Dancing music till 10 o'clock P. M.
Tickets 50 cents.

THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPT. 17 AND 18, offers the best occasion for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 28 up to 6 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

NOTICE.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, forming the line to Boston via Newport, will be hauled off and that route closed for the season. The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will touch at Newport while en route to and from Fall River.
JAS. FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31...10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31..2 P. M.
Wednes., Sept. 1...11 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1..3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2..12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 2...4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3......3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4.6:30 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4...3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4.6:30 P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., and foot West 34th-st., 6¼. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawauhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 24th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SUMMER SEASON, and of the engagement of
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear every evening in his world-famous specialities of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
THE VICTIMS!
AND
SOLON SHINGLE!
Supported by
Mr. W. R. Floyd, | Mr. Oliver Dowd,
Mr. B. T. Ringold, | Mr. F. G Maeder,
Mr. Thomas Owens, | Mr. J. W. Leonard,
Miss Annie Deland, | Mrs. T. J. Hind,
Miss Florence Stanly, | Mrs. C. Jamison, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
PLAY, LAST NIGHTS, PLAY,
PLAY, PLAY, PLAY,
LAST NIGHTS, PLAY, LAST NIGHTS,
with its Star Cast, Rich Scenery, Charming Tableaux.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, AT 2.
NEXT MONDAY,
Sept. 6, a new and striking dramatic comedy by Dion Boucicault and T. W. Robertson, entitled
"DREAMS,"
with splendid new scenes and unprecedented cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
ARRAH NA POGUE.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, first time in America, a new drama of modern life, entitled
FORMOSA; OR,
THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
New scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., &c., and a great cast.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

HARRY GURR. HARRY GURR.
THE AMPHIBIOUS MAN—THE HUMAN WONDER,
Will perform every evening on the stage of the GRAND THEATRE in a VAST TANK of real water.
CONTINUED SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
AMUSEMENT, VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
SIX DISTINCT THEATRES AT 50 CENTS TO ALL.
The great spectacular fairy extravaganza,
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
PAULINE MARKHAM, ALICE HARRISON, MAGGIE DESMOND, Messrs. MESTAYER, CURRAN, SHELDON, FREEMAN, Misses GEDDES, CORNFORTH, ROBINSON and a company numbering 200 performers.
NEW BALLETS, SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS. THE SILVESTERS, LOGRENIA and ROBERTS in their several successful entertainments.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 50 CENTS.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Children admitted half-price.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WORRELL SISTERS.....Managers.
TWO NIGHTS, { WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1. THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.
THE WORRELL SISTERS, SOPHIE, JENNIE, IRENE, in the burlesques,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD
and LALLA ROOKH.
Admission 50 cents, 35 cents, and $1.

PAREPA-ROSA—ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.,
commencing SATURDAY, Sept. 11, with the
PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
will commence on MONDAY next, 6th inst., at 9 A. M., at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
D. DEVIRO, Business Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES.
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
GENERAL ADMISSION.....30 CENTS.
Afternoon—MASANIELLO—ZAVISTOWSKI SISTERS. Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY—RAND SISTERS—CHANG AND FISK, Jr.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mrs. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH, and Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH. ROMEO AND JULIET, and the PRIDE OF THE HAREM. FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF Mr. and Mrs. ALBAUGH.

WALLACK'S.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this theatre for the ENSUING REGULAR SEASON are requested to assemble on the stage at 12 o'clock on MONDAY next, Sept. 6.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT JONES' WOOD,
THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.
Tickets 50 cents.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE,

By the author of "Little Goldie,"
WILL BE OUT TO-DAY IN
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

HEADS, WITH SOMETHING IN them, at the Museum of Phrenology, No. 389 Broadway. Open and free. Examinations, with written charts, daily.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 606 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

EXCURSION OF CHARITY CHILDREN.

Visit of the Randall Island Children to Greenwich, Conn.—An Interesting Scene of Hospitality and Enjoyment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENWICH, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1869.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction granted a holiday yesterday to the children under their care domiciled in the institutions on Randall and Hart Islands, for the purpose of paying a visit to the residence of Hon. WM. M. TWEED, at Greenwich, Conn., in acceptance of his generous invitation to do so. The special steamer *Minnehonock* left the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, soon after 7 o'clock, having on board Commissioners NICHOLSON, BELL and BRENNAN, who had in their company a large gathering of invited guests and representatives of the Press. Soon after the steamer cast loose from her moorings an *impromptu* breakfast was served up in the cabin, and received full justice at the hands of those on board.

The voyage up the river was a rapid one, and the Randall Island Battalion were found on their wharf awaiting the arrival of the boat, headed by their full drum corps and field music. Scarcely had the gang-plank been thrown ashore than the juvenile battalion of 230 boys marched aboard to the inspiriting music of their bands. Very little time was lost at the Island, and the party was greeted by an enthusiastic series of cheers of those boys who were so unfortunate to be left behind. In the passage up the Sound the new schoolship *Mercury*, now in progress of completion for the use of the boys attached to the newly-organized naval school on Hart Island, also under the care and direction of the Commissioners, was passed. The *Mercury* struck my unpracticed eye as a very creditable specimen of naval architecture, and the necessary changes in her rig from a mercantile to a naval vessel are evidently in rapid progress. The ship's colors were gracefully dipped by those on board as we surged ahead. Scarcely had this ceremony been achieved than we sighted Hart Island, and at the wharf found some thirty-five naval pupils in neat and attractive uniforms. Cheers were indulged in by the juveniles, and the "seamen" marched aboard, the steamer at once taking up her course for Rockport, Conn. The morning proved a delightful one, and as we passed up the Sound, the free and healthful breezes imparted a new vigor to our faces and gave us a new appetite for the prospective luncheon and dinner awaiting us. As we sighted Indian Harbor the members of the Americus Club gave us a royal salute with their well-served artillery, the juveniles being joined in their responsive cheers by the guests on board. When the steamer arrived at the dock we lost no time in getting ashore, and were received with all the honors by the members of the Americus Club, who were under the command of Major PETER BRAISTED, as commandant of the "Tweed Blues." The necessary salutes being given, the column took up its line of march for Senator TWEED's residence. The route was a very long and dusty one, the boys strength being husbanded by frequent halts. After a march of fully two miles through the town of Greenwich we arrived at the delightfully laid out country seat of Mr. TWEED, who has named it "Linwood." All along the route the inhabitants had sought to give us welcome by a profusion of banners and streamers, the word "welcome" being at several points thrown across the road. The juvenile battalion was drawn up in line in front of Mr. TWEED's residence, when Commissioner BOWEN introduced the Randall Island Guard to their generous host. In his speech the worthy Commissioner took occasion to allude to the signal services rendered by Senator TWEED to the Board in securing the passage of laws calculated to aid them in perfecting and carrying out the present extended system of public charities, and also thanked him for the kind and thoughtful invitation extended to the boys. Privates DONOHUE and HAYNER were then introduced as orators of the day, and uttered their thanks for the hospitality showered so liberally upon them. Miss JOSEPHINE TWEED then came forward, and handed her father a splendid blue silk banner, mounted with gold fringe, and bearing on its face a representation of "Linwood" villa, as well as an inscription commemorative of the occasion. Senator TWEED then addressed the boys, and gave them some admirable advice for their future conduct through life, and in conclusion presented the banner to the Guard in the name of the female members of his family, expressing the hope that the sight of the banner might often recall the memory of their visit to Greenwich.

The battalion was then escorted by Mr. TWEED to a spacious circular pavilion, where the boys found a bounteous and appetizing collation spread for their delectation. The invited guests were well taken care of in another pavilion, and the party proved a very jolly one. Among those present I noticed the Board of Commissioners, the members of the Americus Club, Street-Commissioner McLEAN, General BUTTERFIELD, Senator NORTON, Mr. WOODWARD, Coroners KEENAN and SCHIRMER, Police Commissioner SMITH, Mr. CHARLES HALL, Mr. JOHN M. SMITH, musical instructor to the Randall Island Band, Mr. JOHN ROGERS, their preceptor and military trainer, Warden WM. H. STEPHENS, of Randall's Island, and a host of so-called representatives of the Press. In all my past experience I never saw so many persons claiming to represent the newspaper profession together at one time, the great convention alone proving an exception. Some of your contemporaries had no less than six representatives, while the Sunday Press came out in full force.

As soon as the tables were cleared off, a series of photographic views were taken of the battalion and attendant guests. The marque was, in the meantime, lowered, and the "Guard" were put through a regular battalion drill by Mr. ROGERS, the several movements being very neatly performed, considering the youth of the members, the formation of the hollow square being a most noticeable feature. The boys bid their generous host a hearty farewell, and were escorted by the Americus Club to their extensive grounds at Indian Harbor. A collation was there given the children under the trees, and as the sinking sun warned them that the hour of departure had at length arrived, the boys marched aboard of their steamer. The farewells consisted of loud cheers from the juveniles and a salute from the Americus Battery.

G. F. W.

Will of the Late Dr. Carlton Gates.

The following additional particulars have been obtained respecting the death of Dr. CARLTON GATES, of Yonkers, and the nature of his will. The value of Dr. GATES' property is estimated at $200,000. The family mansion and surrounding grounds, comprising between six and seven acres of land in one of the most desirable locations in Yonkers, and valued at $100,000, he bequeathed to the village for public purposes; to Mrs. DARLING, wife of Dr. DARLING, an intimate and esteemed friend, he bequeathed $10,000; his housekeeper is to receive $500, and each of his servants $50; Professor JAS. K. WOOD, M. D., is to become the possessor of Dr. GATES' cabinet of curiosities, one of the finest collections in the United States. After paying the amounts of the several bequests and sundry contingent expenses duly provided for, the balance of the property, or funds, estimated at $50,000 to $60,000, goes to Rev. V. M. HURLBUT, D. D., of White Plains, an early associate, and one of the executors of the estate. Dr. GATES, Sen., being a gentleman of wealth, the deceased did not deem it necessary to leave him anything, and his mother being amply provided for, at the same time too feeble in body and mind to have the charge of property, was likewise excluded from consideration in the will; and a complete estrangement having existed for some time past between the deceased and the rest of his relations, they failed to receive any favorable mention in the will. WILLIAM ROMER, Esq., who drew up the will, opened and read the same in the presence of the family and witnesses on Thursday last, and on the following day it was presented to the Surrogate for probate, and letters of citation were issued returnable on the 13th day of September.

The deceased, prior to his death, expressed his suspicions that he had been poisoned not, however, by any of his relations; and in accordance with his wishes an autopsy has been made, and a chemical analysis of the stomach is now in progress by some of the most eminent chemists in this City. Should the investigation instituted result in the detection of any poisonous substance, some developments of a highly interesting and sensational character may be anticipated.

Probable Murder in New-Jersey.

At a late hour on Monday night a man named JOHN BOLAN was severely beaten by one THOMAS HARTIGAN, at a house near Mount Pleasant Park, on South Eighth-street, Jersey City. HARTIGAN was taken into custody, and at the examination before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday, it appeared that HARTIGAN had been trying for several days to induce BOLAN to fight with him, but, on account of the naturally quiet disposition of BOLAN, all his efforts were ineffectual; and that on Monday night HARTIGAN met him on the street, and, seizing a large stone, knocked him down and jumped on top of him, hammered him on the head with a square stone, weighing about fifteen pounds, inflicting twelve separate wounds, and reducing his head and face to a mass of raw flesh, left him lying in the gutter, in front of his own house, weltering in blood and in a state of insensibility.

Dr. KIRSTEN, who was called in to attend the wounded man, stated that he had made an examination, and found that the skull was fractured, and that in all probability the man would die. HARTIGAN was then sent to the County Jail to await the result of the injuries.

At a late hour last night the injured man was still unable to speak, and in a very critical condition.

Brooklyn Mortality.

The number of deaths in the city during the past week was 237, being an increase of 27 over the number reported in the previous week. There were 81 deaths of children under one year, 44 under two years. There were 137 deaths of children under five years of age. The proportion of the deaths, in the various wards, resulting from zymotic diseases appears in the following table:

Ward.	Zymotic.	Total.	Ward.	Zymotic.	Total.
I	1	1	XIII	2	5
II	2	8	XIV	4	10
III	3	3	XV	10	19
IV	1	2	XVI	22	41
V	9	17	XVII	2	8
VI	7	15	XVIII	6	12
VII	3	8	XIX	1	11
VIII	3	7	XX	2	3
IX	3	10	XXI	4	11
X	2	10	XXII	..	8
XI	7	12	Total	97	237
XII	3	17			

The death rate on the basis of the last census was 41.62 per 1,000 of the population annual rate, or, on the basis of 400,000, it is 30.81 per 1,000. There were 29 deaths outside the city limits, of which 10 were from zymotic diseases.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Central Committee.

This Committee met at Apollo Hall last evening, Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM in the chair.

On motion, each District Committee handed in the name of a delegate to the Executive Committee.

Mr. HAW said that many of the District Committees were unorganized, and ought not to be recognized by the Central Committee. He moved that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate and report.

Mr. KIRBY SPENCER thought the Committee could do nothing until it had documentary evidence of these facts before it.

Mr. SHAW and others supported the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. ROSE spoke of the necessity of nominating conventions placing on their tickets the names of non-office-holders only. He hoped this Committee would set an example in this respect and place themselves right before the public.

The Committee soon afterward adjourned for one week.

Seventeenth Ward German-American Club.

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward German-American Citizens' Independent Club No. Nine, held at No. 138 Third-street, last evening, five delegates were elected to represent the Club in the Central Organization of the German-American Citizens of the Sixth Senatorial District. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting to the effect that the Germans, irrespective of party, should nominate their own candidates for the next campaign.

New Milk Depot.

In order to bring producers of country milk and consumers of this healthful article of human food more on an equal footing in regard to prices, and to avoid the extortionate commissions of several middlemen, a number of farmers and dairymen in Rockland County, near Poughkeepsie, and some prominent citizens in this City have formed an association to be called the "United States Condensing Company," and opened a commodious milk depot yesterday on Seventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. Every morning the trains by the Hudson River Railroad will deliver the purest article of country milk, fresh from the dairies. It is to be sold not only in its natural and condensed state, but will also be churned, and the butter and buttermilk sold from the same market.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Detective TULLY, of the Central Office, yesterday afternoon arrested EMMA M. MORGAN on the charge of stealing about $300 worth of clothing and jewelry, the property of Dr. UNDERWOOD, the poolseller and noted sporting man. A portion of the stolen property was found in EMMA's possession.

The Excise-Board trials will be resumed to-day. The calendar is a very short one, and is made up principally of adjourned cases.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening ROBERT W. FLEMING, aged 4 years, of No. 520 Third-avenue, was run over and supposed fatally injured, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, by a team of horses and wagon driven by WILLIAM H. PRYER, of Astoria. The child was taken home, and PRYER locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Police Station.

About 5 o'clock last evening ELLEN HORSON, aged 24 years, residing at No. 555 West Forty-ninth-street, while in a fit of insanity, leaped from the second story window of No. 322 West Forty-third-street, and was seriously injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

WM. J. FISHER, a lawyer, and an Ex-Justice of the Peace of Hudson County, N. J., was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice WALSH, charged with the larceny of a judgment roll in an action in the Supreme Court, the case of DALZELL *vs.* DALZELL, from the office of the Kings County Clerk, where it was on file. The examination was set down for Friday.

The burglars in the Eastern District evidently determined to have one last opportunity well improved before the rusticating families return to their homes. On Monday $100 worth of articles were taken from the house of Mr. G. B. GERMOND, No. 183 Ross-street; $500 worth of silver, furs, &c., from the house of Mr. G. THOMPSON, No. 104 South Fifth-street, and about $70 worth from the house of Mr. EDWIN COE, No. 41 South Fifth-street.

The contract for paving Atlantic-street, from Henry-street to Flatbush-avenue, with Nicolson pavement, was awarded yesterday, and the work has already commenced.

MATTHEW McGINNIS, an Irish stone-mason, was arrested yesterday on the charge of brutally beating his wife, and locking up three children of tender years in an empty tenement until they were found in a starving condition.

The question of whether the United States military authorities are bound to respect a writ of *habeas corpus* came up before Judge TROY yesterday, but was not decided, United States District-Attorney TRACY requiring time to examine the case. Judge TROY said he intended to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject next Monday.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN STODHARD, a young man, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a tree, at his residence in Classon, near Willoughby-avenue. When discovered his face was black, and he was almost dead.

A fire broke out in the house of JOHN CARROLL, No. 271 Myrtle-avenue, last evening, about 6 o'clock. The damage amounted to about [illegible].

New-Jersey.

Late on Monday night, EDWARD BURDICK and MORRIS JACKSON were arrested by Acting Detective CARROLL, in Jersey City, on suspicion of being the parties who broke into the saloon of ERNEST HERMANN, at No. 23 Montgomery-street, last Sunday, some of the stolen property being seen in their possession. They confessed their guilt and were committed for trial.

Yesterday morning, two canal boatmen, named EDWARD PIERSON and HIRAM FRANCE, were arrested and brought before Justice CHAMBERS, in Jersey City, on charge of having committed an aggravated assault upon GEORGE W. ERVEY, beating him in a brutal manner. They were held for trial.

The Jersey City Water Commissioners have disposed of $90,000 of the $100,000 advertised loan Jersey City water bonds at par, $70,000 having been taken by one party.

JOHN DONNELLAN, a boy about 3 years old, while playing near a wagon in Jersey City, yesterday morning, was severely injured by a stone thrown by a watchman named EDWARD LAWRENCE. The little fellow was knocked senseless. LAWRENCE was arrested and held by the Coroner to await the result of the injuries inflicted. An application was subsequently made to Judge BEDLE for a writ of *habeas corpus*, but was declined.

LAURENCE GRAHAM, the principal witness against "Reddy the Blacksmith," was arrested last night in Hudson City for having committed an assault upon a Scotchman named HORATIO NELSON, and for threatening to kill him. He is in jail awaiting examination.

A man named JULIUS SILVERMAN, charged LOUIS M. BERGMAN, of No. 135 Hudson-street, Hoboken, before Justice WHITE yesterday, with having stolen $240 in gold from him. A warrant was issued for the arrest of BERGMAN.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

The Steam Boiler Explosion at Phœnixville, Penn.—Two Men Killed, Two Fatally Injured, and Nine Severely Wounded.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Penn., Aug. 30.—A few minutes before 7 o'clock this morning, boiler No. 20, on the south side of the north mill of the Phœnix Iron Company, at this place, exploded with terrific force, causing loss of life to those in the vicinity, and destruction to the neighboring property. The boiler was a double one, the steam boiler being uppermost, and underneath a smaller one, designated as a mud drum. The steam boiler was 40 inches in diameter, and the mud drum 28 inches. Both were 20 feet long.

The head of the steam boiler was wrenched from its position and thrown in a contrary direction to the force for a distance of over 100 feet through the air, striking a blacksmith's shop and rebounding some feet. Part of the wall of the shop was knocked down by the fragment, which weighs probably 600 pounds. This piece is gnarled, twisted and battered in such a manner as to be scarcely recognizable. Several men who were in the shop made narrow escapes.

The remainder of the double boiler was blown up into the air and then in a horizontal direction for a distance of sixty feet, lodging in or on a large pile of lumber, one end thrusting through the roof of the mill. The heavy beams and masses of brickwork and masonry in its path were broken up and scattered in a style to show that they impeded the terrific force of the explosion in but a slight degree. The bricks and other material around the boiler were thrown in all directions, inflicting slight wounds on a number of persons.

SAMUEL ORTLIP, a laborer, who was working near by the boiler, was terribly scalded internally, and died of his injuries about 12 o'clock.

AUGUSTUS POHL, a German, was driving a cart in the immediate vicinity of the spot, and was struck by the stream of the escaping steam, and also by the *débris*, being scalded outwardly and inwardly, and having both legs broken. The flesh was literally stripped off one leg, thus exhibiting a heart-sickening spectacle. He lingered until mid-day, when death relieved him from his excruciating agonies.

CHAS. McDERMOTT, a puddler, was seriously injured by being crushed by the falling ruins. He was also scalded badly. JOHN HENRY, a puddler's helper, was injured in a like manner. Both are in a very critical condition, and although hopes are entertained of their recovery, yet the probabilities are that they will not survive. The latter was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia.

Besides these, the following hands were somewhat injured: JOHN P. JONES, ABRAM MORDY and FRANCIS RADFURN. Several others were injured, but their wounds were not of such a character as to occasion them much pain or to hinder them from work after a short time.

The exploded boiler shows every indication of being red hot at the time of the disaster, and such is reported to have been the case, but although many theories are rife in regard to the cause, it is not probable that the true one will ever be definitely ascertained. The boiler has been in operation for several years, and is said to have been perfectly sound, and indeed, the iron bears no appearance of a flaw. It was blown out about five days ago and thoroughly examined, and no thought was entertained that any accident could possibly occur to it.

The mill is a very large one, and employs at present about 1,200 men, and it is almost a miracle that more were not hurt, as the eratic course of the boiler in its flight led it to where a large number of hands are almost constantly employed. The mill is run both night and day, and the different gangs change at 7 o'clock, and as it was near this hour when the explosion occurred, many of the night hands had left their labors and were preparing to depart. To this can be ascribed the fortunate escape of many. A large number of the men were thrown to the ground, as it was, and several described their sensation as that of choking. Had it not been for this, probably it would be necessary to record the scalding of many more, but the recumbent position allowed the escaping steam to pass over them.

The noise of the explosion was heard some distance, but on account of the constant noise in the mill it was not much remarked. Nearly all of the inhabitants of Phœnixville are intimately connected with the works, more than half the population gaining their livelihood from them, and as soon as the news spread a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. Frantic women and children rushed to the entrance from all directions, each fearing that some dear one was either dead or injured. A very short time sufficed to ascertain the names of those injured, when all sympathy was extended to the bereaved ones.

A letter from the Superintendent of the works to the city office of the Company, dated 30th inst., says:

"This morning, a little before 7 o'clock, just as our puddlers were drawing their first heats, a boiler over one of the double-puddling furnaces, at the south end of the north mill, exploded, injuring ten men in all, some slightly, others seriously, and two, it is feared, fatally. The boiler which exploded was a double one, that is, a large one above and a small one below, connected together about every five feet, known as a French boiler, the top one being forty inches and the bottom one twenty-eight inches in diameter by twenty feet long. The bottom one, suspended from the top boiler, was entirely in the flame. The top one was walled in so that the flame reached half way up its sides. The exploded boiler was similar in all respects to about fifty others now running in the works. It is intended that the bottom boilers shall be entirely filled with water, and the upper one more than half full, the water line being from three to five inches above where the casing comes against the boiler at the sides. From some cause, so far entirely inexplicable, the water was entirely out of the upper boiler, and its bottom, at the time of the explosion, was red hot. It is said that no more than ten minutes before the explosion, the man whose duty it is to see that the boilers have the requisite quantity of water in them, was at this very boiler, and found the water in it all right, and was, at the moment of the explosion, examining the other boilers in the same mill. That he was mistaken about the water in the boiler is too evident to admit of doubt. It is barely possible, however, that the water in the boiler at the time he examined it was foaming, and thus he was deceived. This is the first explosion that has ever occurred at these works, though we have been constantly running about seventy boilers for over twenty years. All the rest of the works, except the north mill, are running, and that we hope to get ready to start again not later than Wednesday morning, in the meantime clearing away the wreck and repairing the steam, water and blast pipes."

Stamps Required on Shipping Articles.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 30.

A novel and important question under the stamp act was raised before Commissioner WILKINS on Saturday. Three seamen libelled the steamer *Susan Ward* for wages. In defence the Captain of the steamer claimed that the men were acting under shipping articles, and that the time for which they were hired not having expired the men were not legally entitled to their wages. The articles were produced in Court, and showed the signatures of the men. Assistant District-Attorney FINNEY, for the seamen, claimed that the articles were invalid, for the reason that they were not properly stamped. They showed a single five cent stamp, but it was claimed by the Assistant District-Attorney that the agreement being between the Captain and each man individually, was to be regarded as so many separate specific contracts, and that therefore a stamp was required for each seaman bound by it. The case was very fully argued, pro and con, and after mature deliberation the Commissioner decided in favor of the ground taken by the Assistant District-Attorney, that a stamp was required for each signature. The instrument in Court was, therefore, held invalid, and a decision was rendered in favor of the libelants. The case is different with stevedores, who work under a foreman, who makes the contract himself for the gang. The contract is with the foreman, and hence but a single stamp is required. But in the case of seamen each man is regarded as making the contract for himself.

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Removal of Supervisor Young of Cincinnati—Charges Against Him.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

Through a friend I have obtained access to the letters and documents upon which the charges against THOMAS I. YOUNG Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio, were founded. I have had an opportunity to examine them all, and find the following as a condensation of their contents:

THE FIRST LETTER.

The first letter bears date Cincinnati, June 8, 1869, and states that on the 2d of January, 1869, a revenue detective detained ninety-five barrels of highwines from D. V. BROWN's distillery at Hamilton, Ohio, and reported the same to Mr. YOUNG and to the Department, with proofs that it was stamped with duplicates. The detective informed YOUNG that he was going to Hamilton to investigate the matter. YOUNG replied, "If you go to Hamilton you will interfere with Captain FRANK and my arrangements." This lot of whisky was subsequently released by YOUNG without any investigation. The detective has since had positive proof that the seizure was justified.

On the 2d of January, 1869, the same detective seized 121 barrels of whisky from Peoria, Ill., which had come to Cincinnati consigned to BOYLE, MILLER & Co., each barrel containing from two to three gallons more spirits than was represented by brands or tax-paid stamps. This lot of whisky was released by YOUNG, with the remark that he did not think the false branding was intentional on the part of the distiller. The gauger who gauged the liquor was sent for, and his instruments were found to be correct, showing that there was deliberate fraud in the matter.

On the 4th of January, 1869, Supervisor YOUNG and Collector HARRIS were informed that AUBON FREEDMAN, doing business at No. 272 Plum-street, Cincinnati, was violating the Revenue laws in the following particulars, viz.: Rectifying and compounding spirits without having paid the special tax, and having empty whisky barrels with stamps and brands not erased in his possession, with intent to defraud the Government. Mr. FREEDMAN's attorney called upon Supervisor YOUNG, and, after a conversation, Mr. YOUNG recommended the release of Mr. FREEDMAN's premises, without having first obtained the particulars, or knowing anything of the circumstances of the seizure. Mr. FREEDMAN had done business for six or eight months without having any of his rectified spirits gauged, and when the detective asked him if he rectified spirits, he replied: "I manufacture only vinegar." Upon examination of his premises, two leach tubs, and all the necessary material for rectifying and compounding were found.

On the 8th of January, 1869, fifty-five barrels of spirits from J. R. HUSTON, of Dayton, marked "rectified spirits," were detained. Mr. YOUNG released them, though he knew the brands were false. He refused to allow the detective to go to Dayton, alleging as before that it would interfere with his arrangements. A few days afterward Mr. HUSTON and Mr. HARRIS, of Dayton, visited Cincinnati, and had a long conversation with YOUNG.

On the 12th of January, 1869, four kegs (ten gallons each) of malt whisky was detained. It was from the fruit distillery of PHILIP BOONE, of Cincinnati. Mr. YOUNG released it, saying that he did not like to have anything to do with such a small matter.

On the 13th of January, 1869, the brewery of J. KAUFMAN, No. 604 Race-street, Cincinnati, was reported to YOUNG for having a still and worm set up and ready for use, but not registered, as required by section 21 of the Revenue laws; said still and worm were released by YOUNG in a few days, without any penalty or fine.

About the middle of February, 1869, the detective stopped thirteen barrels of highwines from R. H. WYNANT's distillery, New-Richmond, Ohio, and reported the same to Mr. YOUNG. They were released by YOUNG without knowing anything of the case. The detective knew the thirteen barrels to be fraudulent. The distillery has since been seized and forfeited to the Government against YOUNG's advice.

On the 1st of February, 1869, the detectives visited the wholesale liquor and rectifying house of Mr. SANDHEGER, on Court-street, between Walnut and Main, Cincinnati, and found twenty-six empty barrels with brands and tax-paid stamps perfect, and ten barrels with brands on, but stamps off. Mr. YOUNG interfered to prevent any further examination. The detective alleges that Mr. SANDHEGER was violating sections 18, 39, 43, 45 and 96 of the Revenue Laws. On the 5th of February, 1869, Mr. SANDHEGER sent to the detective's house two boxes of Catawba wine. This the detective told Mr. YOUNG, who replied, "So have I received two boxes. Take all you can get."

THE SECOND LETTER.

The second letter furnishing materials for charges against YOUNG is dated at Cincinnati, June 18, 1869, and incloses affidavits against JOHN PFIFFER and CHRIST KINGSINGER. PFIFFER owns a distillery on the plank-road, in Storrs Township, Hamilton County, Ohio. The affidavit charges him with violating the Internal Revenue laws in the following particulars: Washing grain and distilling spirits in the night time and in the absence of the storekeeper, on the 9th of February, 1869; from 1 to 4 A. M. on the 10th; from 2 to 4:30 A. M. on the 15th; from 2 to 5 A. M. on the morning of the 15th. The detective entered the establishment, in company with two other persons, on the morning of the 15th, and found the still and worm in full operation, they having just run off a large fermenting tub of beer. The highwine tub was full of spirits, and the mill was in full operation grinding grain. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock he visited the distillery to examine the books, and found the tub, which had been emptied between the hours of 2 and 5 A. M., full of fresh beer.

On the morning of the 10th, between 10 A. M. and 12, he reported the facts to Mr. YOUNG, but no seizure was made. The same facts are alleged as to Mr. KINGSINGER's distillery—that of operating it at night time in the absence of the storekeeper, whose presence the law requires. The report was made to YOUNG, with the same result. He ordered the detective to do nothing more than keep on watching until he had facts enough in his possession to warrant a seizure, and then certify to the Collector and to the United States Court.

When the detective asked YOUNG why he did not report the above to the Revenue Commissioner, the reply was that the Commissioner would not like to be annoyed with such things, and did not wish anything short of an actual seizure to be reported to him.

MONEY IN IT.

The detective goes on to say that three days after his visit to the last-named distilleries he was met on the streets by a gentleman who told him he knew how he (the detective) could make $2,000, and in reply to a question answered that it was "by settling the plank-road distillery matter," and saying no more about it. The detective replied that $20,000 wouldn't settle it with him—that it was out of his power to settle it, as he had made a report to YOUNG, in whose hands it then was. Several days subsequent to this the detective met the same gentleman, who said to him, "You might as well have taken that $2,000, for the matter is all settled now, and you won't get a cent, nor any credit for honesty either."

A MEETING AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

The following item from the letter is too interesting for abridgement. It relates to the above, and I give it as written:

"Since the expiration of my commission, I have been engaged in obtaining information in regard to the settlement above referred to, and from what I can learn, I am morally certain that it was hushed up by the payment of a sum of money raised by the parties interested, in the following sums, viz.: $1,500, $950, $700, $500 and $250. Total, $3,800. This purse was made up at a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Fourth and Race streets, in this city."

SOMETHING WRONG IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The detective complains that YOUNG would never let him go to the Third District, always saying that if he did let him go there it would interfere with his (YOUNG's) and Captain FRANK's arrangements. YOUNG used to say that he had six or eight men watching in Hamilton and Dayton, and that he had the "dead wood" on all those fellows—meaning the brewers and distillers. Yet he declares there has never been a seizure made in that district. A conversation is mentioned in which YOUNG states his object in holding the office to be to make money out of it.

HOLDING TWO OFFICES AT ONCE.

In July last a letter was received by Mr. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, complaining that YOUNG held two offices—one a revenue office, and the other that of Recorder of Hamilton County. Mr. BOUTWELL then wrote to JOHN W. DOUGLASS, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in about the following language:

It has been reported to me that the Supervisor of the Southern District of Ohio, not only held said office of Supervisor, but also held a good lucrative office in Hamilton County. If such be the fact he ought to be removed forthwith.

Respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The Crops in Maine.

A correspondent in Augusta, Me., writing at the close of last week, says of the crop prospects in that State:

"An intelligent estimate can now be made of the crops for the year, which have been in the main harvested. The hay crop, which is the principal one with us, has been about one-third less in bulk than last year, but as it is secured in excellent condition, it will be equally valuable. Wheat comes out clean and free from the troublesome weevil, which seems to have removed its head-quarters to some other field. Barley and oats [illegible] years. Early potatoes yielded well, and commanded good prices in the market, while late planted ones must feel the effects of the protracted drought. The dry and cold weather has been a damper upon the corn crop, which, in most localities, must prove a sad failure. Apples will come in lighter than for many years. But with all these discouragements, the crops on the whole may be considered above the average, and our Maine farmers, at this harvest season, have the usual reasons for rejoicing."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 31—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for both money and account. American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; [illegible] 1865, old, 83¼; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 83; United States Ten-forties, [illegible]; Erie Railway Shares, 22¼; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull; Middling Uplands, 13½d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d.@13¾d. The sales of the day will not exceed 4,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Tallow, 46s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 31—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet. United States Five-twenties, 1865s, old, 83¾; Ten-forties, 76¼. Stocks firm; Erie, 22¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 24s. 9d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days at this port have been 25,000 quarters, of which 20,000 were American.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Sugar is buoyant at 39s. 9d.@40s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

PARIS, Aug. 31—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes, 71f. 75c.

HAVRE, Aug. 31—3:30 P. M.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 31—5 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 88½ for the old issue.

PARIS, Aug. 31—5 P. M.—The Bourse closed firm. Rents 72f. 25c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 31—5 P. M.—Petroleum closed firm at 5s½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Aug. 31—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. American Securities closed at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 83¾; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 23; Illinois, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; Middling Uplands, 13½d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d.@13¾d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, 3,000 of which were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat 9s. 6d. ℔ cental.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum 8d. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Spirits Petroleum 9¾d. ℔ gallon.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 31—2 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics is flat and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31—2 P. M.—COTTON—The sales of the day are now estimated at 6,000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—EXCHANGE firm; at par selling; 1-10 off buying. FLOUR active at $5 25@$7 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer, and advanced 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 28@$1 29; No. 2 at $1 25¼@$1 27. CORN less active; sales of No. 2 at 88c.@88½c.; Rejected, 83½c.@84c.; in the afternoon No. 2 was quiet. OATS steady; No. 2, 44c. RYE firm at 94c. for No. 2. BARLEY active and firmer; buyers at $1 35, cash, and sellers at $1 35, September, No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at $1 10. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. PORK, $33 75, cash; Dry-salted SHOULDERS steady at 13¼c. LARD nominally 16½c.@19c. CATTLE dull at $3@$4 37 for Texas Steers and Cows; $6 40@$7 25 for Good to Choice. LIVE HOGS dull and nominally lower; Common to Fair, $9@$9 25; Good to Choice, $9 40@$9 80. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 1,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 40,600 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS active at 5c.@5½c. on Corn to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR—Superfines and Extras in demand and scarce; other grades dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 12; Extra, $5 25@$5 35; Double Extra, $5 50@$6; Choice and Fancy Family, $7@$8 50. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 07½; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 13@$1 15; No. 1 Red Fall $1 20; No. 2 White, $1 12@$1 18; Choice to Fancy, $1 32@$1 55. CORN firmer; Mixed, in sacks, 86½c.; Choice Yellow, 91c.; Good to Fancy White, 92c.@96c. OATS firmer at 44c.@46c. in bulk; 50c.@55c. for mixed to fancy White in sacks. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 07½@$1 10. Choice Fall, $1 75. RYE firmer at 80c.@86c. WHISKY dull at $1 15. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $34. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 14c.@14½c. BACON—18¼c.@18½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19c.@19½c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet and unchanged. CATTLE, $2@$5 50 for Common to Prime. Live HOGS dull at $8@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 4,200 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—RECEIPTS—Flour, ,600 bbls; Wheat, 101,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. FREIGHTS easier; Wheat, 14½c.; Corn, 12½c.; Oats, 8½c.@8¾c. to New-York. FLOUR inactive and nominally unchanged. WHEAT opened dull with sales of 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 30; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Red Toledo at $1 38½; later, 30,000 bushels No. 1 Red Toledo and Amber Ohio and Michigan at $1 40, and in afternoon 7,500 bushels No. 1 Red Toledo at $1 41, afloat, closing at $1 40 refused for No. 2 Milwaukee Club, with no disposition to operate on the part of holders. CORN quiet; sales 30,000 bushels, per sample, at 93c.@95c.; 8,000 bushels very Choice Western at $1; car lots and small parcels No. 2 Western at 97c.@98c.; market strong for sound parcels. OATS—Car lots selling slowly at 50c. for Old; 52c. for new; RYE nominal at $1 17. HIGHWINES lower; asking about $1 15. Other articles without change.

OSWEGO, Aug. 31.—FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; $8 25@$8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 44; 3,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 36; 3,000 bushels do. at $1 39; 1,800 bushels choice Amber Winter at $1 50. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 07 and 800 bushels No. 1 at $1 10. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c., Corn, 9c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—15,000 bushels Wheat, 2,525,000 ft. Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 396,000 ft. Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 34½c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $8 25@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 25; Extra do., $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT firmer. Prime to Choice Red, $1 45@$1 55; Good, $1 30@$1 35. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 15@$1 16; Yellow, $1 18@$1 22. OATS firm; Prime, $1 60. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 16. Mess PORK quiet at $34 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19½c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 20c.@21c. WHISKY dull at $1 18.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—FLOUR steady; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT firmer; Red, $1 20@$1 25; White $1 35@$1 40. CORN dull. OATS steady at 54c.@58c. RYE firm at $1@$1 05. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 257 hhds. at $7@$25 25 for Lugs to Prime Leaf. WHISKY unsettled with no sales; holders ask $1 15; buyers offer $1 10. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK held at $33@$33 25. Bulk MEATS, 13¾c.@16¼c. BACON sold at 15c. for Shoulders; 18¾c. for Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS 23c.@24c. LARD, 19¼c. BUTTER scarce at 27c.@32c. for Prime to Choice. EGGS firmer at 13c.@14c. GOLD, 133⅛ buying; 134 selling. EXCHANGE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—COTTON steady and unchanged. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $5 25; Extras, $5 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$7 25; Ohio do., $7@$7 75. WHEAT a little more active, but unchanged. RYE dull and declined to $1 12. CORN in limited demand; Yellow, $1 16@$1 18 for Mixed Western. OATS steady; New, 50c.@57c.; Old, 65c.@67c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK and LARD unchanged. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 22c.@22¼c.; Refined unchanged. WHISKY unchanged.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—WHEAT more active; sales, 350 bushels Amber Ohio at $1 47; 1,800 do. No. 1 State at $1 50; 350 do. Extra White State at $1 75. RYE quiet and dull. CORN firmer, with considerable demand; sales, 1,050 bushels Western Mixed, car in lots, at $1 14 for No. 2 at the Central Elevator, and $1 17 for No. 1 at East Albany. Nothing was doing in BARLEY or Barley MALT. OATS steady but dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Mixed, Old and New Western, in car lots, at 62½c.@63c.

MOBILE, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Receipts during the year, 230,621 bales; exports to Great Britain, 137,484 bales; to France, 16,133 bales; to other foreign ports, 9,537 bales; to United States ports, 84,194 bales; total exports for the year, 247,348 bales; stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, 1,064 bales; average weight ℔ bale, 496.62; average price ℔ bale, 122.88; average price ℔ ℔., 24.74; actual value of exports of Cotton to Europe, $20,048,149 36; nothing done to-day; market nominally unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 31.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 785 head; prices full and firm; some lots of Common grade sold at ¼c.@½c. ℔ ℔. higher than last week; Extra, $12 25@$12 75; First Quality, $11 50@$12; Second Quality, $10@$11; Third Quality, $8@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 8,148 head; prices rather better, particularly for best grades, but hardly any change for Common; sales at 3¼c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 31.—COTTON—Sales 164 bales; Middlings nominally 32c.; receipts, 257 bales. FLOUR—Lower grades scarce; Superfine, $5 80; Double Extra, $6 30. CORN—97½c. for Mixed; $1 05 for White. OATS, 66c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY, $26 50@$27. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 133¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 145¼; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium.

TOLEDO, Aug. 31.—WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 38; No. 2 Red, $1 36. CORN advancing; No. 1, 94c.; No. 2, 92c. OATS easier; No. 1, 50c.; No. 2, 46c. RYE dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—FLOUR buoyant; Family, $6 50; Superfine, $5 50. WHEAT firmer. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE, $1 10@$1 15. BARLEY, $1 25. PROVISIONS declining. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 22c.; Fancy, 23½c. LARD, 20½c. WHISKY dull at $1 13.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Middlings, 32½c.; receipts, 47 bales; receipts for the past six years, 247,679 bales; exports for the past six years, 247,632; stock on hand, 94 bales. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 35. OATS, 61c.@62½c. CORN, 55c.@57c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 16½c.; Sides, 19½c.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1868, 166 bales; received since, 133,466 bales; exported—to Liverpool, 57,582 bales; to other Continental ports, 22,629 bales; coastwise, 53,219 bales; stock, 202 bales; exported from other Texas ports, 14,451 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS firmer; No. 1, 47c. RYE quiet; No. 1 held steady; No. 2, 90c. BARLEY nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Shipping Extra, $5@$5 50. WHEAT depressed; it is difficult to place Choice Shipping above $1 65. LEGAL TENDERS, 74¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 31.—COTTON—Supply light; demand good and prices steady; sales, 23 bales; Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 67 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 31.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 38½c. RESIN quiet at $1 60@$1 75. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 50@$3. TAR steady at $2 40.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—WHEAT advancing; Extra White, $1 58@$1 59; No. 2 White, $1 39; Regular, $1 26; Amber, $1 31@$1 33. CORN, 98c. for No. 1. OATS, 56c.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 31.—The amount of COTTON received in this city from Sept. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1869, 44,468 bales; stock on hand to-day 136 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31.—COTTON—Receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, 375 bales; stock light; good inquiry; Middlings, 32c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Stocks active; Pennsylvania State Fives, 110; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 133¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 31—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Portland	W	Clear	59
Boston	W	Clear	63
New-York	N. W.	Clear	64
Philadelphia	N	Clear	66
Wilmington, Del.	N	Clear	68
Wilmington, N. C.		Clear	75
Washington	N	Clear	67
Fortress Monroe	E	Clear	70
Richmond	N	Clear	63
Oswego	W	Clear	58
Buffalo	N	Clear	57
Pittsburg		Clear	58
Chicago	E	Cloudy	68
Louisville	N	Clear	67
Mobile	N. E.	Cloudy	80
New-Orleans	S. W.	Cloudy	84
Key West	E	Cloudy	85
Havana	S. E.	Clear	84
Augusta, Ga.	S	Cloudy	76
Savannah	S. W.	Cloudy	79
Charleston	N. W.	Raining	84

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 31—*In steamship China, from Liverpool.*—R. Nicholson, Mrs. F. J. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Matthewson, 4 children and 2 nurses, A. Wattenback, S. E. Voigh, Mrs. Ketchum and child, Miss J. Billing, Miss E. J. Billing, L. M. Geruesti, G. Maas, George G. Kraft, J. J. Riddle, Mr. Rivington, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, F. A. Hasenlever, H. A. Longfellow, Samuel Longfellow, Miss Alice Longfellow, Miss Edith Longfellow, Miss Annie Longfellow, Mrs. M. L. Greenburg, Mrs. A. L. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greig, Miss Greig, John Linden, Alfred Seasongood, O. Cohen, Mr. Hoffchlaeger, Mr. Mutchman, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, George Mullen, Mr. and Mrs. Small, F. McDonald, R. H. McDonald, Mrs. M. McDonald, L. Spencer, Isaac Hill, A. McGregor, Henry Williams, G. Moore, E. Dominguez, E. C. Morgan, Dr. Thos. Peacock, T. Allen, Job Roberts, J. Harris, F. B. Cooper, Rev. H. Jones, W. F. Rose, F. A. Kercheder, Mr. Godfrey, Otto Bramfels, Mr. Yeaman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Stark, J. M. L. Lawrence, P. Lawrence, J. H. Newell and son, C. Worden, W. Bayley, Mrs. Miles, Mr. Curtis, Mrs. Phyle, Mr. Nichols, D. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Speidel, J. M. Atkinson, Isaac Newton, T. Winton, J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Mr. and Mr. E. J. Hadfield, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss M. F. Bartlett, Miss F. Bartlett, L. Mann, Mr. Jelemeyer, Mr. and Miss Carpelos, Miss Ann Thorne, Mrs. Rodenstein, W. F. Orr, Mrs. Orr, Mr. Dovizielli, Wm. Appleton, J. Armstrong, V. Armstrong, Mr. Grain, Thomas Pocock, George Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Gwinn, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and son, Miss Brooks, Miss Thompson, Mr. Buthour, Mr. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Dosewell and son, O. R. Keith, Mr. Cowdin, H. J. Flatman, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hall and son, Mrs. M. Cowan, Victor E. Mauger, Mr. Gardner, Mrs. Henderson, Wm. Dick, T. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Burratt, Geo. Britt, F. H. Bower, D. Bedroesian, Miss Shatwell.

In steamship Magnolia, from Savannah.—S. A. Pugh, C. N. Beard, Miss Clark, G. Nusbaum, D. Goldsmith, E. Frenchman, E. Clark, Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Smith, Hugh Volger, A. J. Gray, Mrs. Peter Reilly, Miss Lindsay, E. Brown, F. Oppinger, M. Cohen, Dr. Phillips, U. S. A., E. S. Cunningham, Daniel Murphy, R. Zacharias, Major S. Walker, C. Fribley, J. H. McAllister, M. G. Read, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Lusure, Master J. Fitzgerald, Master G. Fitzgerald, E. Rafferty, Oliver Hayes, Patrick Roche, Dr. Mullen, Mrs. Mullen, Miss Mullen, C. C. Fitzgerald.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 26 | Sun sets..... 6 33 | Moon rises.12 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 12 | Gov. Island. 4 01 | Hell Gate.. 5 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug 31.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool Aug. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 143 passengers to C. F. Francklyn. Aug. 29, lat. 43 54, lon. 58 40, at 5 A. M., passed a screw steamer and an American paddle steamer bound east.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Aug. 29, 30 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Rapidan, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. B. Garrison.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Mossarier, Liverpool Aug. 17, and Queenstown 18th, via Boston 30th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship America, (N. G.,) Hargesheimer, Bremen Aug. 18, and Havre 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool July 24, with mdse. and 297 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Aug. 2, Henry Wethers, boatswain, died of injuries received by falling down into the hold while in Liverpool; Aug. 10, lat. 46 30, lon. 29, came up with a fleet of 25 square-rigged vessels becalmed; 26th, 2 P. M., 350 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; 27th, took a pilot, not on the 19th, as reported in one of the papers.

Ship Waverly, (of Liverpool,) Spoor, Calcutta April 17, and Sands Head 19th, with mdse. to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales for 14 ds. off the Cape of Good Hope, and had light winds and calms the remainder of the passage; passed Cape of Good Hope June 26; sighted St. Helena July 13, and crossed the equator July 23, in lon. 22 52.

Bark Anna, (N. G.,) Hoepner, Leghorn 62 ds., with mdse. to Otto Fabbricotti—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had very light winds and calms to the Western Island, and from there light variable winds with frequent squalls. Passed Gibraltar July 13; Aug. 13, on the edge of Gulf Stream, experienced a heavy south gale, during which split sails, &c.

Bark Argonaut, (N. G.,) Steengrap, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 80 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Harzburg, (N. G.,) Kuhlken, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. and 12 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had light westerly winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Arlington, (of Kennebunk,) Bartlett, Middlesboro, Eng., July 23, with railroad iron to order. Had westerly winds with much rain to the eastward of the Bank, and since light variable winds with fine weather.

Bark Jenny, (N. G.,) Henrici, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 211 passengers to Fred. Schwoon. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Hamilton, Bermuda, 6 ds., in ballast to J. N. Harvey.

Brig Brother's Pride, (of Perth, Scotland,) Jarvis, Rio Grande do Sul 55 ds., with hides, bones, &c., to John Bento & Co.

Brig Lark, Scopean, Jacmel 15 ds., with logwood to Jone & Lough. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Laura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Crane, Antwerp 40 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had light westerly winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Oak Point, (of Halifax,) Vigues, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to Robt. Belloni. Aug. 31, ran ashore on the west side of Riker's Island, and was towed off with slight damage by steamtug Alert.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlin, Norwalk.

Schr. A. M. Knight, Thompson, Kingston, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood and sugar and 19 passengers to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light easterly winds and calms the entire passage; called at Inagua for provisions; Aug. 23, lat. 32 08, lon. 76 16, was boarded from whaling schr. Washington Freeman, 9 months out, with 150 bbls. oil; at same time, by whaling schr. Union, 12 months out, with 90 bbls. oil; 24th, lat. 32 40, lon. 76 21, exchanged signals with brig Ellen Stewart, bound N.

Schr. Comrade, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Vale, Ruatan Island Hon., 19 ds., with cocoanuts and old iron to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Dresden, (of Machias,) Smith, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with 309 spruce poles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Adelaide, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Taylor, Maracaibo 19 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Schr. L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. H. W. Camp, Keller, Albany, for Waverly, R. I.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Hall, West Troy, for Stamford.

Schr. James Hoffman, Shropshire, New-Brunswick for New-Haven.

Schr. Thos. H. Seymour, Burgess, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Vandalia, Whittemore, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Chas. S. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. L. Cron, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Robin Hood, Adams, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Smith, South Amboy, for Hartford.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Morris, Albany, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Charles L. Lovering, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Portland, with lumber to Bell Bros.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Lord, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. John W., Maitland, St. George, Me., with spiles to C. W. Babcock.

Schr. James Magee, Lynch, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Owen, Eastport, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. Paine, Weeks, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Hannah Willetts, Bolt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. G. Gibson, Robinson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Wilcox, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Henry, Avery, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. J. Palmer, Dickens, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. G. Benton, Corson, Virginia.

Schr. Hattie Lou, Spearer, Virginia.

Schr. L. A. Stetson, Meyers, Virginia.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Elizabeth, Homer, Virginia.

Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.

Schr. Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. L. P. Hallock, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Louie A. Van Brunt, Wines, Georgetown.

Schr. Equal, Small, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Copy, Baylis, New-Haven.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Allen, Boston.

Schr. Chas. Northam, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearce, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ceylon, Hart, Bristol.

Schr. Abbie G. Gardner, Barber, New-Haven.

Schr. Storm, Strap, New-Haven.

Schr. Winona, Baker, Taunton.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Chase, Somerset.

Schr. Buelah E. Sharp, Cole, Bristol.

Schr. Mediator, Gage, Providence.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, Sandwich.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Anna R. Jacobs, Jones, New-Bedford.

Schr. Belle, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Helen, Searles, Providence.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Geo. Henry, Hale, Providence.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, New-London.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. Medford, Ward, Providence.

Schr. James Hall, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Wright, New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet, Barber, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Forest Home, Robinson, Roslyn.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. S. S. Brown, Marks, Northport.

Schr. Helen P., Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Vintage, Harden, Providence.

Schr. Sallie Merritt, Waters, Northport.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Gates, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Julia S. Swan, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Gypsy, Bowden, Fall River.

Schr. Isaac S. Merritt, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Escort, Wasson, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Silesia, for Hamburg; Wilmington, for Galveston; Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Volunteer, for Wilmington; Niagara, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. Wanata and Palma, for Majorca.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 31.—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Monitis, from Boston; barks Atlanta, from Bremen; Annie M. Cann, from Boston; brig E. A. Carver, from Windsor, N. S.; George E. Dale, from New-York; Caroline, from Trinidad.

Passed out—Bark Acacia, for Cuba; schr. George E. Thatcher, for Liverpool.

Passed in—Brigs San Juan, from New-York for Richmond; Medusa, from Liverpool for City Point, Va.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 30, A. M.—Arr. brigs Martha A. Berry, Philadelphia for Portland; Cascatilla, do. for Boston; schrs. James Ponder and Wm. S. Doughten, Boston for Philadelphia; Oliver Jameson, do. for Alexandria; Castellane, Providence for Boston; Clara Jane, Calais for Newcastle, Del.; Ida F. Wheeler, Philadelphia for Portland; Impudence, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence.

Sld. brigs Aeolus, (Br.,) for New-York; Sea Foam, George Harris and Olive; schrs. Ottoman, P. S. Lindsey, Eva H. Lewis, Jane, Sarah, Kate Carlton, (Br.,) Minnie Cobb, Prudence, Mary Ella, Helen, David Faust, Saxon, Wm. P. Cox, Ada S. Allen, Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Maggie Cummins, Minetta, President, Adele Trudell, Adelia T. Cohn, Monadnock, Mary Price, Clara Jane, Oliver Jameson, James Ponder, Wm. S. Doughton, Ida F. Wheeler, and Impudence, (Br.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Sld. Nehemiah Gibson, for Liverpool; Floris, for Queenstown, with 29,000 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 31.—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Haabet, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, from Rio Janeiro, arrived off Sandy Hook 29th for orders, has been ordered to the City.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Frazer—Whaling bark, cruising, with 90 bbls. sperm oil, all well, Aug. 6, lat. 48 30, lon. 16 15.

City of Limerick—Steamship, hence for Antwerp, was signalized Aug. 15, lat. 47 57, lon. 47.

Fonget—Fr. ship, from Batavia for Marseilles, July 19, lat. 37 55, lon. 31 37.

Leda—Norw. brig, from Brazil for Liverpool, July 24, lat. 40, lon. 42 30.

Rothsay—Ship, from Bombay for Havre, June 14, lat. 33 52 S., lon. 31 30 E.

Dora—Br. bark, from Bassein for Crookshaven, June 19, lat. 35 04 S., lon. 20 23 E.

A. H. Wittie—N. G. ship, from Santos for Havre, Aug. 1, lat. 13 21, lon. 28 36.

White Star—Br. ship, bound south, was seen Aug. 2, lat. 14 06, lon. 28 07.

Orient—N. G. ship, bound west, was seen Aug. 2, lat. 14 06, lon. 28 07.

Lord Brougham—N. G. ship hence for Callao, Aug. 25, lat. 36 33, lon. 67 26.

John Barbour—Br. ship, from Savannah for Liverpool, Aug. 27, lat. 37 35, lon. 69 08.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

BREST, Aug. 31.—The General Transatlantic Steamship Company's steamship St. Laurent, sailed from this port yesterday for New-York.

GLASGOW, Aug. 31.—The steamship Moravian, from Quebec, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

JUST OUT,
CHERRY PECTORAL
TROCHES,
FOR COLDS, COUGHS SORE THROAT,
AND BRONCHITIS.
NONE BETTER,
NONE AS GOOD
NONE SO PLEASANT,
NONE CURE AS QUICK.
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1 The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee	10,000
1 The Weekly Wisconsin, Milwaukee	20,000
1 The Semi-Weekly Wisconsin, Milwaukee	2,500
50 Weekly Papers in Wisconsin	40,000
50 Weekly Papers in Illinois	40,000
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20 Weekly Papers in Michigan	16,000
12 Weekly Papers in Iowa	9,000
10 Weekly Papers in Ohio	8,000
20 Weeklies in other States	20,000

One side of all these papers is printed at the office of the EVENING WISCONSIN, the originators of outside and inside advertising and printing. Terms, cash in advance.
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A beautiful Water Goblet for $1 50 per dozen.
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WASHINGTON HADLEYS.
White Stone Toilet Sets, 11 pieces, new and beautiful shapes, $3 20.
All other goods equally low.

Notice to the Wringer Trade.
For the better accommodation of my customers, I have opened a Branch Depot at No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York, for the sale of my celebrated
Sherman Wringers
with Patent White Rubber Rolls which never twist on shaft, with or without cogs.
ORIN SHERMAN, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

WHITE DINNER SETS.—NEW LIMOGES SHAPES—157 pieces, $25. Smaller size sets proportionally less in price.
All other goods equally low.
WASHINGTON HADLEYS, middle of Cooper Institute Block, 3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.

THIRTY-SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Advertisements to be inserted in the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE should be sent in immediately. For all information, address W. H. Bissell, American Institute, Cooper Union Building.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.